

# Labour lists 16 Militants for expulsion

By Anthony Bevis, Political Correspondent

Labour's national executive last night voted to press charges of Militant membership against up to 16 of the Trotskyist tendency's Liverpool leadership, the prelude to a purge.

During a meeting of the national executive, at which the delicate legal ground for expulsions was laid, Mr. Kinnoch made it clear that the Militants were on the way out. He said: "When we have satisfactory evidence of people's membership of an unconstitutional organization, we must take strict and straight action to put them out."

That is our duty. We should do it to protect democratic socialism and the integrity of the Labour Party."

He said that was not a witch hunt. "We hunt for the innocent. We treat the guilty with painstaking fairness."

But there was no doubt last night that Mr. Derek Hatton, Liverpool's deputy leader, and at least nine of his comrades were deemed guilty after the executive had endorsed an inquiry report by 19 votes to 16.

That report, which followed a three-month investigation, concluded that Militant was a party within the party, and that there was enough evidence of Militant membership against at least 10 Liverpool party members, and possibly as many as 16, for formal

expulsion proceedings to be launched.

Those charged will be called to answer the Militant charge at next month's executive meeting.

The decision provoked a predictable Left-wing backlash.

Mr. Eric Heffer, a Liverpool MP on the executive, said after the meeting at party headquarters in south London: "Some people in the Labour Party have got a death wish."

Mr. Dennis Skinner, another left-wing Labour MP, accused the executive of "kicking people when they are down" - a reference to next Wednesday's Court of Appeal hearing when 48 Liverpool councillors appeal against potential surcharge and five years' disqualification for refusing to levy a legal rate.

Mr. Hatton, part of a batch of Militants who demonstrated outside the headquarters after the meeting broke up, said he had been told that Mr. Roy Hattersley, the deputy leader, had told the executive that the decision would win the Labour Party a million votes.

He said the evidence of their success in Liverpool defied that conclusion.

Earlier, before the day-long meeting started, up to 600 Militants demonstrated and lobbied the executive. Mr. Kinnoch had to be protected by the police as he entered the building.

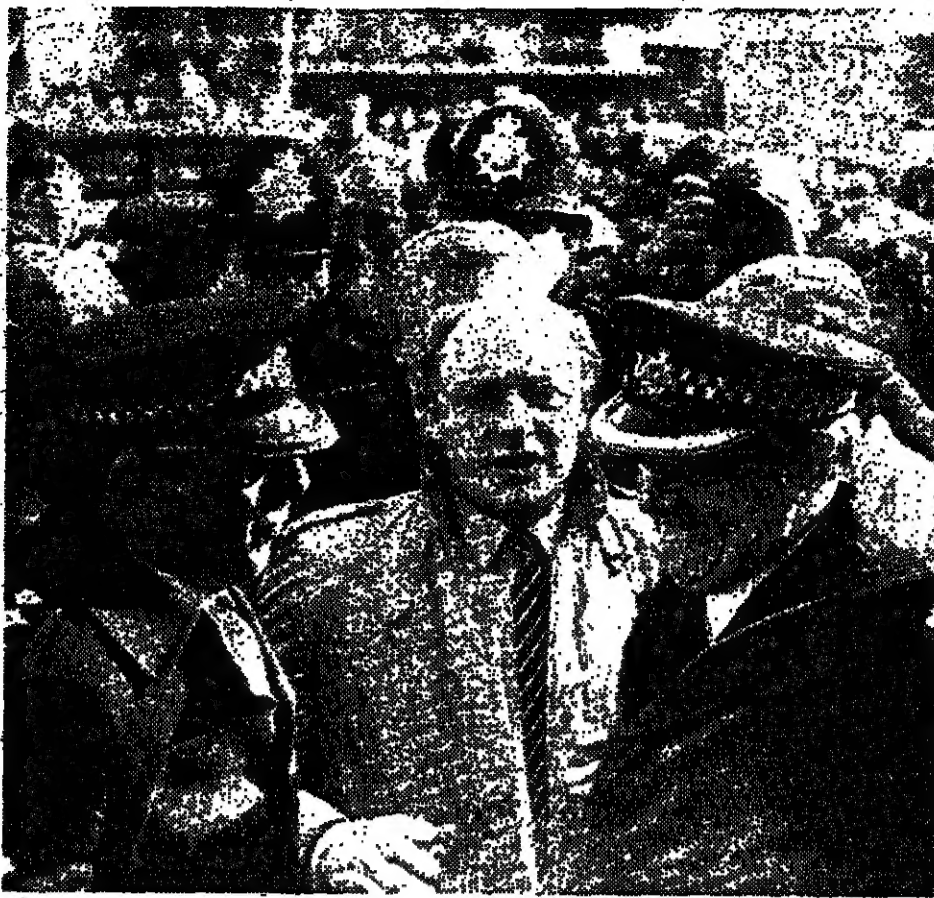
There were shouts of "class traitor" and "no witch hunt" as Mr. Kinnoch ran the gauntlet.

Mr. Terry Fields, the Liverpool MP who is an acknowledged supporter of Militant, acted as master of ceremonies for the demonstrators, giving a running commentary with a megaphone.

Particularly strong abuse was reserved for Mr. Michael Meacher, regarded as having sold out his former left-wing colleagues. Mrs. Gwyneth Dunwoody, a right-wing MP, and Mr. Larry Whitty, general secretary, who will finance the charges against the named Militants.

Mr. Whitty asked for and was given flexibility by the executive and it is expected that he will confine his recommendation for expulsion to

Continued on page 2, col 1



Mr. Kinnoch braves hostile Militant supporters. (Photograph: John Voos).

# Cairo under curfew after police riots

From Alice Brinton, Cairo

The Egyptian Government imposed an indefinite curfew on Cairo and surrounding areas yesterday as troops went into action to quell a mutiny by several thousand members of the country's Central Security forces.

The paramilitary group went on the rampage on Tuesday night in the Giza area in protest at what they claimed was a decision to prolong their term of duty from three years to four. The authorities cordoned off the area while several thousand men ran riot through the night in a spree of arson and looting.

Several hotels in the area were set on fire. Mr. Colin Eastman, a British engineer who lives in Giza, said the Jolie Ville and Holiday Inn hotels were destroyed.

The fate of hotel guests is not known, but there has been no report of the death or injury of any foreign tourists. Reuter quoted police sources as saying 15 Egyptians were killed and more than 300 injured.

By yesterday morning the violence had spread from Giza to other parts of the capital, prompting the Army to send in tanks, troops and helicopters. Cairo International Airport was closed briefly.

Witnesses said hundreds of cars had been burnt or riddled with bullets in widely scattered parts of the capital.

The mutiny seems to have taken President Mubarak's Government by surprise, and he may find himself facing one of the most serious domestic problems he has had to grapple with during his four years in office.

The security forces are known to have a grudge against the elite military units.

Mr. Jeffs, from Ruislip, west London, said he saw tanks moving in and firing at mutineers, but did not see anyone hit. He was in his room at the Jolie Ville Hotel when the power went off and he heard shouting and glass breaking. He tried to get to the reception area but was advised by staff to go to the back of the hotel.

Photographs, page 32

# Hardliners blamed for Ulster about-turn

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Undemocratic elements were yesterday blamed at Westminster for the unexpected breakdown of the latest attempt to move towards a political settlement in Northern Ireland.

As Ulster Unionists called a one-day strike on Monday to protest against the Anglo-Irish agreement there was anger, disappointment and surprise in London at the about-turn by their leaders.

Within 12 hours of an agreement between Mrs. Thatcher and Unionist leaders to consider a conference on the devolution of powers in the province, Mr. James Moynihan, leader of the Official Unionists, and the Rev. Ian Paisley, leader of the Democratic Unionists, announced that they would withdraw the consent of the Northern Ireland people from the Government.

They had come under fierce pressure from Loyalist hardliners, who were assisted by some leading Unionist politicians, in voicing opposition to any move which smacked of an accommodation with the British Government.

Reports reaching ministers suggested that the volte-face took place after seven or eight key Loyalist "workers' representatives" were invited into a Belfast meeting of the joint steering committee of Unionist parties monitoring the agreement.

It was also said that a representative of the paramilitary Ulster Defence Association had been present, and their combined opposition, helped by that of the two leaders' deputies, Mr. Peter Robinson and Mr. Harold McCusker, led to the leaders being overruled.

It was felt at Westminster yesterday that the hardliners had stepped in because of their determination that Monday's strike should go ahead.

The strike was condemned last night by Mr. Tom King, the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland.

"If you want to invent a perfect recipe to destroy jobs in Northern Ireland - and unemployment is already high - have a one day strike," he said.

Mr. King said that some "very hot-headed people" may have been behind Unionist party leaders' change of heart.

Leader, page 13

# Second biggest teachers' union accepts deal

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

The second biggest teaching union has voted by 69 per cent to 31 per cent to accept the provisional Acas pay deal, paving the way to an end to the year-old pay dispute this week.

The National Association of Schoolmasters/Union of Women Teachers, which together with other smaller unions controls the teachers' side of the Burnham negotiating committee, voted in a ballot by 43,899 to 20,407 to accept the offer of 6.9 per cent, rising to 8.5 per cent by the end of March.

Although this is expected to mean an end to the strikes which have disrupted children's education, it will not mean an end to industrial action in schools because many members of the 177,000-strong union will refuse to resume the so-called voluntary duties, such as cover for absent colleagues, attending parents' and staff meetings, and taking part in clubs, sports and other out-of-hours activities.

They will join the National Union of Teachers, the biggest teachers' union, which has boycotted the Acas deal and announced yesterday that it had won a 87 per cent majority vote in a ballot to continue its work-to-rule.

A total of 98,753 members voted to continue to refuse to do voluntary duties and 12,377 (13 per cent) voted against, a 56 per cent turnout.

Although the official NAS/UTW ballot result showed a turnout of 58 per cent, Mr. Fred Smithies, its general secretary, said that the actual turnout was more like 70 per cent. This was because 10,000 votes had been held up in the post and came in after the closing date of February 21. The Electoral Reform Society conducted a count yesterday morning, and found that with the lost votes the figures were 50,344 in favour and 23,771 against.

The Acas deal, which will be binding on all teachers, is expected to be ratified by the full Burnham committee tomorrow. The smaller teaching unions will call off all industrial action and the NUT will call off strike action.

Mr. Smithies said yesterday that it was up to individual members whether they continued to withdraw their "voluntary" duties.

This could mean that the local authority employers will refuse to ratify the deal tomorrow. They met the teachers' unions yesterday under the auspices of Acas to point out that the deal included a commitment to return to normal duties.

Mr. Smithies said the outcome of the ballot was "eminently satisfactory". His union, which had been largely responsible for seeking an end to the dispute, would press ahead now with talks on a new salary structure and a definition of teachers' duties, the other strand to the Acas deal.

Photograph, page 2

# Second coldest February

February 1986 was confirmed yesterday as the coldest this century by 1947, when most of the country was blanketed in snowdrifts.

The London Weather Centre recorded the central England mean temperature for the first 23 days of the month as -0.9 Celsius. This figure for 1947 was -1.2C and for the big freeze of 1963 -0.7C.

Yesterday, high winds of 30 knots in parts of the country reduced the -1C midday temperature to the equivalent of -13C. Forecasters predict that continuing bitter cold for the last two days of this month will widen the gap even further with 1963 although it is unlikely to overtake 1947.

The mean temperature, without taking the extra chilling force of the wind into account, is already 4.5C colder than the average for February. Eastern counties have suffered worst, while northern and western Scotland and Northern Ireland have been spared the bitterest conditions.

"But temperatures for all areas are well below normal," the weather spokesman said, "and there is no respite in sight."

Wind chill affects buildings as well as people. Though most of the several different formulas that have been devised for calculating it refer to its effect on normally clothed human beings, buildings which are exposed to high winds on cold days also suffer extraordinary heat loss.

# Marcos allies to aid Mrs Aquino

From Michael Harkin, Manila

Looking exactly like Miss Masada surrounded by spiders as she ate her presidential cards, Mrs. Corason Aquino appeared before a press conference flanked by the men who largely put her there as she announced her new Cabinet.

The new President of the Philippines had on one side the Vice-President, Prime Minister designate and Foreign Minister - one man, Mr. Salvador Laurel, the head of the United Party, which Mrs. Aquino joined just before standing for election, and whose appointment as Foreign Minister was the first announcement she made.

On her other side was Mr. Juan Ponce Enrile, her Defence Minister, who held the same post under President Marcos and whose defection to the Aquino cause was the crucial factor in Mr. Marcos's demise.

Mr. Enrile started the press conference, and no doubt fired a warning shot across Mrs. Aquino's bow, by disclosing that before Mr. Marcos left for exile in Hawaii he telephoned Mr. Enrile to suggest that they form an interim government. "I declined," Mr. Enrile said.

"because I really believe it would be a tragedy for us to install a military government in this country," Mr. Enrile added that, anyway, he supported Mrs. Aquino in as the legitimate victor of the presidential elections.

Mrs. Aquino also showed how far she is going to depend on the men around her, some of them previously entirely hostile to her, by reappointing the Governor of the Central Bank, and a crucial economic figure of some controversy, Mr. Jose Fernandez. She said that she had spoken to him and that he had already outlined the seriousness of the economic problems the country faced.

But she also showed how far her own qualities would rule in the new governmental activity by declaring that she would not attempt to prosecute former President Marcos for his implication in the murder of her husband, Senator Benigno Aquino, in August 1983.

"I can be magnanimous in victory," she said, to loud applause. Mrs. Aquino also won applause by insisting that

Continued on page 2, col 7

# US help for Aquino

Washington - As former President Marcos arrived with 89 members of his family and supporters, the Reagan Administration was yesterday moving quickly to strengthen relations with the new Government in Manila and offer President Aquino whatever help he needed (Michael Binyon writes).

Mr. Philip Habib, President Reagan's special envoy, was due to arrive in Manila yesterday with a broad mandate to be helpful in offering US aid for economic revival and national security.

Meanwhile preparations were being made in Hawaii to accommodate Mr. Marcos, who has private there.

The White House was holding talks with the state's authorities on arrangements for his security.

Facets of sexuality, page 7

# Current account leaps to £1 billion surplus

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

Britain had a balance of payments surplus of more than £1 billion last month, mainly because of £500 million in EEC budget refunds and a record trade surplus in oil.

The current account surplus, of £1.14 billion, was the third highest on record, and the best for three years. It compared with a surplus of £3.5 billion for the whole of last year.

During the January collapse in oil prices, oil companies unloaded stocks to anyone who would purchase them, so oil exports surged and oil imports fell. The result was a £997 million oil surplus.

Britain received two separate EEC abatement last month, £438 million in respect of the 1984 budget and around £70 million as the first monthly abatement on the 1985 EEC budget. The result was a record surplus of £1 billion on so-called invisible items of trade.

Trade in manufacturing was in deficit by £266 million last month.

The pound dropped 60 points to \$1.4892 and three pence to DM5.32. The sterling index fell 0.4 to 75.3.

Details, page 17

# Portfolio

The Times Portfolio daily competition prize of £2,000 was shared yesterday by three winners: Mr. P. A. Lanning, of Winton; Mr. L. A. Farnes, of St. Albans; and Mr. C. J. Watson, of Melton Mowbray. Last Portfolio list, page 26; how to play, information service, page 32.

# Queen in row

The Queen became embroiled in a political row in New Zealand when she referred to the State Opening of Parliament to the Lange Government's anti-nuclear policy.

# Mine strike

More than 10,000 black employees on strike at the Vaal Reefs gold mine in South Africa are demanding the release of nine men accused of murdering work-gang leaders.

# EEC court backs woman over retirement age

By Frances Gibb

Women working in the public sector yesterday won the right to the same retirement age as men in a ruling which puts fresh pressure on the Government to rethink its policies on retirement and pensions.

The European Court of Justice in Luxembourg ruled that where men retire aged 65 it is a breach of the EEC's equal treatment directives to force women to retire aged 60.

The verdict represents a victory for Miss Helen Marshall, aged 67, a dietitian who worked for the Southampton and South West Hampshire Health Authority. She was allowed to work on past the normal retirement age of 60 but was forced to retire aged 62, although male employees were allowed to work on to 65.

The judgement only directly affects employees in the public sector, but there was widespread disagreement yesterday between government ministers and employers over its implications.

The Equal Opportunities Commission, which backed Miss Marshall's test case, said it was "delighted" and that the Government should legislate to outlaw unequal retirement ages in the private sector.

But Mr. Kenneth Clarke, Minister for Employment, said that while he thought it had implications for employers and that they should not have different rules for the two sexes on retirement age, "I do not think it has any major national policy implications."

The ruling only affects retirement age and not the age at which the state pension is paid which will remain at 60 for women and 65 for men. But the Institute of Directors said: "As a result of this the Government is going to have to work out what its retirement policy is."

"Three hundred thousand women retire at age 60 a year and if only 100,000 of them carry on working, that is 100,000 jobs not available to other people. The social implications are considerable and the Government cannot leave it to employers to sort out the mess."

The Confederation of British Industry said it favoured flexibility in retirement age but could not support general retirement at 60. "The cost of young people leaving the workforce would be too high."

Mr. Marshall said yesterday she was delighted with the outcome. "I see no reason why women should be forced to stop work before men. Now they should have the chance to stay on at work. They are probably better able to continue working until 65 than many men."

The Department of Health and Social Security, while emphasizing that the ruling affected retirement age, rather than pension age, said any change to a flexible decade of retirement would need to be phased in over about 10 years.


Yesterday's judgement also has far-reaching implications for the rights of individuals under EEC law. It means that even where a state has not brought in laws to implement a EEC directive, an individual employed by the state can rely in the directive in bringing a case.

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# Treasury chief says Labour promises to cost £24 billion

By Richard Evans, Lobby Reporter

The Labour Party's public expenditure promises would cost the nation an extra £24 billion a year, Mr John MacGregor, chief secretary to the Treasury, said last night.

In a letter to Mr Roy Hattersley, shadow Chancellor of the Exchequer, he said: "I should emphasize that £24 billion represents the cost of your programme in a single year, almost all the commitments are ongoing and the cost of some of them will escalate over time."

Mr MacGregor's decision to detail the full cost of Labour's public spending commitments follows a Commons clash last week when Mr Hattersley described the £24 billion figure as an "invention".

He said the Treasury minister was "pathetically incapable" of substantiating it.

The costings provided by Mr MacGregor were carried out at his request by Treasury officials after consultations

with Whitehall departments. "It is not unusual for the Treasury to be asked to provide costings of policy proposals made by those outside Government," he said in this letter.

In a direct challenge to Mr Hattersley, he added: "You declined last Thursday to say whether or not you held to the commitments I listed in the debate."

"I think it is in everyone's interest that you now say whether these commitments still stand; and if this is not now Labour's programme, which elements in it will be abandoned?"

According to Mr MacGregor, Labour would spend an extra £6,565 million on employment, split up into training for the unemployed, Community programme upgrading, an educational maintenance award, a 35-hour week, a minimum wage and regional employment subsidies.

The extra social security

spending would consist of £325 million on television licences for pensioners, £220 million on maternity and death grants, £1,450 million on child benefit, £1,650 million on pensions, £2,600 million on early retirement and £500 million on unemployment benefits.

Other public spending commitments include £900 million on aid, £1,133 million on industry and £48 million on setting up a national investment bank.

Housing, the urban programme and sewerage projects would be responsible for a £1,000 million additional spending while £780 million extra would go to the National Health Service. Other commitments listed as minor measures would cost £60 million bringing the total to £24,160 million.

Energy plans would take up a further £750 million, the arts £140 million and transport £1,108 million.

## Labour lists 16 Militants

Continued from page 1

the hard-core ten named in the report.

They include Mr Hutton, Mr Tony Mulhearn, chairman of the district Labour Party, which is to be disbanded; Mr Terry Harrison, vice-chairman who is one of the founding fathers of Militant, and Mr Ian Lowe, who leads Militant's trade union vanguard in Liverpool.

During yesterday's meeting Mr Kinnock took a tough line saying: "People talk of a broad church party. A church with an open door is still a church. A church without walls is an open space to be trampled on. Those who would have no boundaries, no limits, no walls for this party simply are not serious about this party and they do not deserve to be treated seriously by this party."

Responding to threats of internal party civil war, Mr Kinnock said: "We are not intimidated by threats of civil war and court injunctions. We will not buckle any more than the people of courage who told the truth about Militant in Liverpool buckled to threats."

"The great majority of the Labour party would not forgive us if we did."

He also said that the party had been given Militant's definition of unity - "The rest of the party and its 350,000 members can have unity as long as they do what a couple

of thousand Militant members say."

Earlier in the meeting, Mr Whitty had advised the executive that on legal grounds, with next week's court hearing set down, they must be careful not to discuss the Militant accusations in relation to council affairs.

He also stressed that in accordance with the rules of natural justice an opportunity had to be given for individuals to respond to the charges laid against them. That will take place at next executive meeting on March 12.

Mr Tony Benn and Mr Heffer attempted to stall the proceedings by recommending that they should be put off until after the court case. That was defeated by 20 votes to 9. Mr David Blunkett, leader of Sheffield Council, supported by Mr Kinnock successfully moved a resolution suggesting that the party was not engaged in a witch hunt and that maximum tolerance had to be exercised during disciplinary proceedings.

That resolution was condemned by Mr Benn as "totally phoney" though Mr Skinner was the lone executive member voting against it.

The inquiry report, endorsed by the executive, recommended that Mr Whitty "be instructed to consider the evidence relating to possible membership of Militant Tendency against the persons named ... and were applicable

to formulate charges against them to be heard by the national executive."

Apart from Mr Hutton, Mr Harrison and Mr Lowe, the hard-core members agreed by six of the eight inquiry team members, were identified as: Ms Felicity Dowling, Ms Josie Aitman, Mr Tony Aitman, Mr Richard Knights, Ms Cheryl Varley, and Mr Richard Denton.

A further six were identified by four members of the eight strong inquiry team. They were: Paul Asbury, Mr Roger Banister, Carol Darby, Ms Pauline Dunlop, Ms Sylvia Sharpe-Shafer, and Mr Harry Smith.

The inquiry report said: "There may be other members of the party who have to varying degrees been involved or supported Militant Tendency in the past. However, the investigation team believe it is neither probable nor profitable to add to the above list."

After Mr Kinnock had run the morning Militant picket, he said that the party would "abandon" what had been reported.

He said: "The report very clearly demonstrates a series of organized abuses of the party, its procedures, its constitution. Because of those allegations the report recommended that the district party executive, Militant's power base, should be suspended and reconstituted with a newly formed district Labour party early in June."

Investigations are to be launched into some of the council's recruitment policies, particularly for the controversial Static Security Force, regarded as the Militant guard, and the Campaign Support Unit, the centre of Militant propaganda.

Affiliations to the district Labour party are also to be scrutinized, particularly those from the General, Municipal and Boilermakers' Union, the Transport and General Workers' Union, Student Labour clubs and Labour Women's Council.

However, it is unlikely that disciplinary action against any of Militant's Liverpool leaders will diminish their endemic influence on Merseyside. Mr Mulhearn said yesterday that he would be staying in the party. He clearly intends to follow the example set by the national Militant leadership which was expelled exactly four years ago.

Mr Peter Taaffe, editor of *Militant*, the tendency newspaper, and one of the five Militants expelled in 1982, said yesterday: "My ward still consider me a member of the party." It is understood that others in that batch of five expulsions still hold party cards.

Yesterday's executive also considered the selection of Mr Pat Wall as parliamentary candidate for Bradford North; a decision which has caused some disquiet because of his strong links with Militant.

A proposal that he should be interviewed about his Militant connection was stalled.

## Labour's move on Militant backed

By Peter Davenport

Key witnesses who provided evidence against Militant Tendency in Liverpool to the Labour Party inquiry yesterday welcomed the moves that may end in the expulsion of 10 leading activists in the city.

The decision of the national executive committee to bring charges against leading supporters such as Mr Derek Hutton and Mr Tony Mulhearn was applauded by trade unionists and moderate Labour members who had complained of Militant intimidation and domination of the party in the city.

Although the NEC has begun the moves which they hope will eradicate Militant from the party ranks, it is clear that the operation in Liverpool will be far from easy.

The Labour group, six constituencies and 33 wards have already taken decisions opposing expulsions. If constituencies continue to embrace individuals ordered to be thrown out they could be disbanded by the NEC.

Labour Party members who have campaigned against Militant admitted yesterday that the damage caused to the party by the organization will take a long time to repair.

The decision to bring charges against the 10 was welcomed by Liverpool Labour Left, an umbrella organization of Labour supporters,

trade unionists and black rights activists in the city.

The moves were also welcomed by officials of the moderate Vauxhall ward Labour Party who had campaigned against Militant influence in the city and who presented evidence of support by Labour councillors for the group.

Mr Tony McGann, vice-chairman, said: "We have no desire to enter into personalities and mention the Huttons and Mulhearns of this world. Our antagonism against the Militant Tendency in its entirety and all our activities are aimed at its eradication as a cancerous growth within the Labour Party."

The attempt by Militant to fight back against the NEC will begin tonight at a meeting of the suspended Liverpool district Labour Party.

Labour's NEC is to ask two prominent members in Cardiff to attend a special meeting at which they will be invited to answer charges concerning their links with Militant Tendency (Tim Jones writes).

Mr Chris Peace, of Cardiff Central constituency and Mr Tony Wedlake, of Cardiff West, have described the moves as a "witch hunt" and have threatened legal action to retain their membership.

## Building societies in cash card link

By Richard Thomson, Banking Correspondent

Investors with seven of the largest building societies in the country now have access to a new nationwide system of cash card machines comparable with the machine networks operated by the big high street banks.

The Matrix system of automatic teller machines (ATMs) went live yesterday, linking up its members so that depositors in one building society can use the machines of other member societies to withdraw money from their account.

The members of Matrix include the Alliance & Leicester, Anglia, Bradford & Bingley, Bristol & West, Leeds Permanent, National &

Provincial, and Woolwich Equitable building societies. Between them the societies have 2,500 branches and 8.1 million investors.

By the end of this year the system plans to have more than 400 machines on stream, building up to a total of 1,000 in two years time. By then Matrix expects to have around 3.5 million cardholders.

Cardholders will be free to withdraw up to £250 a day from Matrix machines, check balances, and make deposits of cash or cheques between 7 am and 11 pm seven days a week.

The Link consortium, a rival ATM system which includes

the Abbey National and Nationwide building societies, is building a comparable number of machines but has so far not connected up the ATM services of its members.

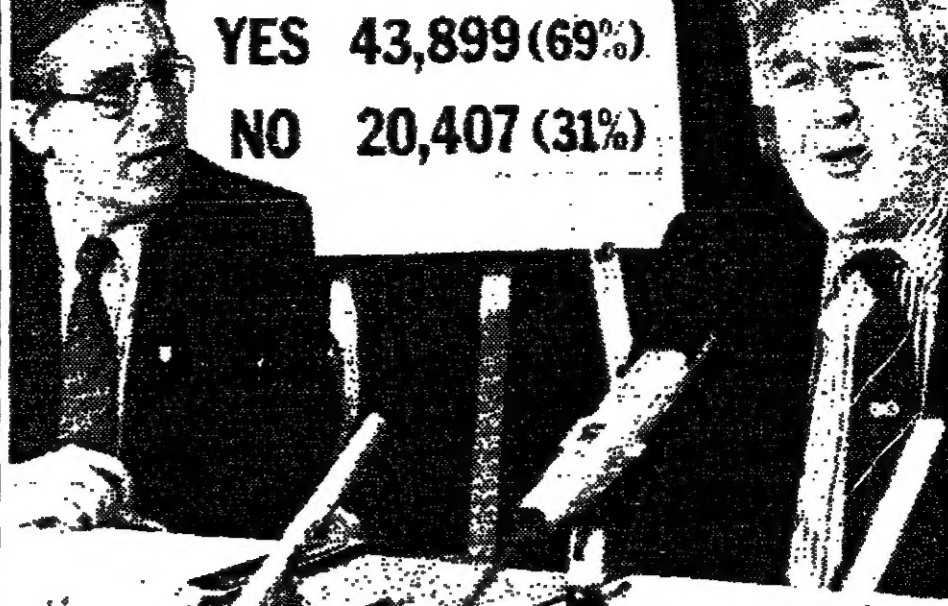
The Halifax, the largest building society, has its own independent system of more than 300 ATMs.

The Matrix machines are more advanced than most ATMs used by the banks. They are on "real time" which means that withdrawals or deposits are immediately recorded on a customer's account without the usual two days delay on a bank ATM transaction.

## TEACHERS' PAY DISPUTE

NAS/UWT BALLOT ON 1985 PAY OFFER

YES 43,899 (69%)  
NO 20,407 (31%)



Mr Bill Herron (left), assistant general secretary of the National Association of Schoolteachers/Union of Women Teachers, and Mr Fred Smith, the general secretary, with the results yesterday of their ballot on the latest pay offer to teachers.

## GLC is accused of illegal 'will'

The Greater London Council was accused in the High Court yesterday of making an illegal "will" to dispose of nearly £97 million of ratepayers' money before its abolition on March 31.

The accusation was made by Westminster City Council, backed by seven other Conservative London boroughs, when it asked Mr Justice Macpherson to quash allocations for the grant.

The judge has already reserved judgement on similar actions brought by Conservative-controlled councils against Greater Manchester Council and West Midlands. He hopes to give judgement on all the actions next week.

Mr Andrew Collins, QC, for Westminster council, said that, in reality, £165 million was at stake for London ratepayers.

He said: "The GLC has no power to make a will. This is

in fact, what it is trying to do."

Mr Collins said if the money was not spent on "forward funding" local organizations it could attract 82 per cent in block grant, making it worth up to £165 million to the councils which would take over GLC duties after abolition.

The issue is whether sums should be allocated and spent on the GLC proposals, or used, on its demise, for the benefit of the London residual body and the boroughs," Mr Collins said.

The GLC, on a 49-43 vote, had decided to distribute £25 million to minimize the disruption expected to be caused by its abolition to some 1,400 voluntary organizations.

Other payments would include £40 million to the Inner London Education Authority.

The hearing, expected to last three days, continues.

## Rank will press on with bid

By Clifford Feltman

The Rank Organisation yesterday promised to press on with its struggle for control of Granada even though the Independent Broadcasting Authority has said the takeover bid was unacceptable.

Rank is angry that the IBA, which has refused to allow the transfer of ownership of the Granada television franchise, has given no reason for its decision or even discussed Rank's suitability to operate the business.

Mr Michael Gifford, the Rank chief executive, said last night: "We intend to proceed with what we think is a very generous offer in the interests of Granada shareholders."

But Mr Alex Bernstein, the Granada chairman, immediately responded by saying that he was surprised at the Rank decision.

The Granada chief made it clear that there were no circumstances under which the board would agree to a takeover offer from Rank. "We think that it remains unacceptable in every sense."

He also dismissed reports that some of the Granada big institutional shareholders were unhappy at the outcome and yesterday's inevitable fall in the share price.

Rank in a statement said that it had been surprised at the IBA's decision "and the peremptory way" in which it had been issued.

The IBA said that it had been under no obligation to discuss the offer with Rank and declined to say whether it would meet Rank.

Meanwhile, on the stock market Granada shares fell 18p to 268p. Rank's share swap places a value on the shares of 290p.

Leading article, page 13

## Art exports blocked

The Government has suspended export licences on important works by Raphael and Mantegna and Capodimonte over and basin set to give British galleries a chance to bid for them, it was announced yesterday.

The licence on a Raphael drawing of the Virgin and Child with the Infant Baptist is to be withheld for six months while a rare print by Mantegna and the Capodimonte pieces cannot be exported for three months.



Mrs Thatcher with Jimmy Young yesterday

## Thatcher upbeat on jobs

By Richard Evans, Lobby Reporter

Mrs Margaret Thatcher yesterday braced the Conservative Party for the prospect of going into the next general election with little or no reduction in the record unemployment figures. But she insisted that having up to three and a half million people still out of work would not prevent the Government being re-elected.

Her implicit acceptance that the jobless total is unlikely to fall noticeably for at least the next two years, came as a prominent group of Tory "wets" warned her that voters were no longer prepared to accept the Conservative message at the 1983 election that unemployment was an inevitable result of changes in the world economy.

The Tory Reform Group said a failure to tackle unemployment more aggressively would put at risk her ambitions of a third term as Prime Minister.

But Mrs Thatcher, in an upbeat interview on the Jimmy Young Show, brushed aside demands for such action and insisted the Conservatives could win without significant reductions in the jobless total.

She said people knew that the introduction of new technology, while leading to short term unemployment, would lead to new jobs later on, and they recognized the Government's efforts to help jobs young people, assist people to start up on their own

## Tribunal safeguard on phone tapping

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

The Government's Bill to regularize telephone tapping and the interception of mail is to come into force on April 10 with an independent commissioner and tribunal as two of the safeguards, Mr Douglas Hurd, Home Secretary, told the Commons yesterday.

Under the Interception of Communications Act, 1985, unauthorized interception of communications by post or telecommunication will be a criminal offence. Interception can only be authorized by the Home Secretary personally for clearly specified purposes. The new criminal offence will carry a maximum penalty of a £2,000 fine on summary conviction or, on indictment, two years imprisonment or a fine or both.

Those who believe they may have been intercepted unlawfully will be able to take their case to the tribunal.

Lord Justice Lloyd has been appointed commissioner to keep the Act's operation under continuous review. His annual report to the Prime Minister will be published. Lord Bridge of Harwich, judicial monitor of interception since 1982, will step down.

The tribunal president will be Lord Fraser of Tullybelton Lord of Appeal in ordinary since 1975 and a member of the Royal Commission on the Police in 1960. Vice-president will be Sir Cecil Clothier, chairman of the Police Complaints Authority, and a former health and local government ombudsman.

Others on the tribunal are Mr David Caputi, QC, chairman of the Bar since 1984; Mr Ivor Guild, chairman and director of a number of investment trusts and registrar, Episcopal Synod of Episcopal Church in Scotland since 1967; and Mr Peter Scott, QC, chairman of the London Common Law Bar Association from 1983 to 1985.

The tribunal will have the power to discover the facts and award effective remedies in any case where interception was improperly authorized.

If it finds a warrant has been improperly issued it will inform the individual and has the power to quash the authorization and order the destruction of intercepted material.

## Leaders united on talks with Murdoch

By Michael Horsnell

Leaders of the five newspaper unions yesterday agreed to make a joint approach to News International for talks over the dismissal of 5,000 striking print workers and last night News International said it was prepared to meet them.

This development in the dispute followed a three-hour meeting of the unions at Congress House in London with Mr Norman Willis, TUC general secretary.

The meeting was attended by Mr Eric Hammond, leader of the electricians' union EETPU, whose members were accused of taking the jobs of traditional print workers when the newspaper group moved to its new printing plant at Wapping, east London.

He said later: "We are trying to find an answer to this difficult problem. We are putting ourselves in line with the TUC General Council decision in doing so."

Mr Arthur Britenden, director of corporate relations for News International, said: "It was the unions who walked out on the previous talks shortly before we moved to Wapping. We have always been prepared to talk and we would agree to a resumption now."

The discussion at Congress House was said to be constructive and there was no attempt to "carpet" EETPU, which agreed earlier this month to abide by a TUC directive.

EETPU has submitted a detailed letter to the TUC setting out how it has complied with the six-point directive of which one was that it should help establish joint negotiations with the company.

Further meetings will be held between EETPU and the other unions - Sogat '82, the National Graphical Association, the engineers (AUEW), and the National Union of Journalists.

A joint approach could then be made for talks with News International through the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service though yesterday Acas said it had received no approaches.

Production of *The Times* supplements was continued normally yesterday and all three publications are expected to be on sale tomorrow.

## General Motors defends bid

By Craig Seton

Mr Bob Price, the executive vice president of General Motors overseas group, said yesterday that the multi-national company should not be regarded as a "foreign interloper" in its bid for Land Rover. It would remain a British company capable of increasing production and employment under American ownership.

He had told *The Times* that he had been surprised and pleased in a quandary by the strength of the "keep Land Rover British" campaign. But he said: "It is not anti-Americanism - but it is stronger British nationalism than I had anticipated."

"I do not see why we are looked at as someone who is going to steal the family jewels and run and I am surprised

that we are considered as a foreign interloper. We have run Bedford as a British company. Why should we run this new joint organization any differently?"

Mr Price is in Britain to finalise General Motors' formal bid for Land Rover and Leyland Trucks before the March 4 deadline.

He refused to discuss details of the package but said he was confident it was good enough to beat off a rival bid already presented to BL's merchant bankers, Hill Samuel, by a consortium of Land Rover executives.

He said Land Rover was making money on 37,000 to 40,000 sales a year. But it had a capacity to produce 75,000 to 80,000 vehicles which should be utilised.

## Marcos allies are set to help Mrs Aquino

Continued from page 1

she would not live in Malacanang presidential palace, although she will have her office there. "In this difficult time it is not fitting," she said, "for the leader of a poor country to be housed in such luxury."

The new President also disclosed that she had met a dozen members of Mr Marcos' Cabinet and that they had offered to do everything to ensure a smooth transfer of power. She said that she had been offered the cooperation of the members of Mr Marcos' KBL, or New Society Movement, who are in the overwhelming majority in the National Assembly.

She reaffirmed her intention of seeking a ceasefire with the Communist guerrillas, whose insurgency has grown to threatening proportions in many areas of the country. But neither she nor her Defence Minister - even drawing on his previous experience - could say how many political prisoners languished in Philippine jails. Mr Enrile insisted that it would be an urgent priority of his ministry to find out and to review their cases.

Mrs Aquino, responding to a question from an American correspondent about the future of the US bases in the Philippines, said that she had reaffirmed her position on the bases to the American Government. "I am sticking to my original plan," she said, saying she would keep the bases until the present leases expire in

Mr Saguisag said that there had been no time for an orderly transfer of power from the previous regime. "Only a day ago," he said, "no one among us knew whether we would be alive or dead, whether we should be imprisoned or free."

Mrs Aquino made the point emphatically that the first priority of her government was to look after and "to improve the lot of the poor, the unemployed and the underemployed".

1991, but after that date she would keep her options open. Mrs Aquino modestly acknowledged that she had probably been elected because she was Benigno Aquino's widow, "but also because I am Cory Aquino," she added.

She asked for some understanding from the Filipinos that more had not yet been accomplished since she took office, and pointed out: "You had 20 years of Marcos, but it is still less than 24 hours since Mr Marcos left."

The newly-appointed presidential spokesman, Mr Rene Saguisag, reinforced her appeal, asking not only for the people's tolerance but also for their sympathy and even compassion.

**World News Briefs**  
 - **Spain** The Spanish government has agreed to make a joint approach to News International for talks over the dismissal of 5,000 striking print workers and last night News International said it was prepared to meet them.  
 - **USA** The US House of Representatives has passed a bill to increase the number of seats on the Supreme Court from nine to ten.  
 - **France** The French government has announced that it will be withdrawing its troops from Lebanon by the end of the year.  
 - **Italy** The Italian government has announced that it will be withdrawing its troops from Somalia by the end of the year.  
 - **Germany** The German government has announced that it will be withdrawing its troops from the Soviet Union by the end of the year.  
 - **Japan** The Japanese government has announced that it will be withdrawing its troops from the Soviet Union by the end of the year.



Tribunal  
afeguard  
in phone  
tapping

Lead  
united  
talks  
Murder

## American visitors and strong dollar bring biggest tourist boom

By Derek Harris  
Industrial Editor

High-spending American tourists flooding to Britain last year, attracted by the dollar's spending power in Britain, helped the United Kingdom to its biggest tourism boom.

It was a new boost for an industry which is now the fastest growing in Britain.

There were 4.57 million foreign visitors, spending more than £2.4 billion during the year, according to provisional figures released by the Department of Employment yesterday.

The number of visitors was a rise of 7 per cent over the previous year while spending was up 19 per cent.

Mr David Trippier, Minister for Tourism, said: "Tourism is not only contributing a great deal to the wealth of the country but is also now the fastest growing sector of the UK economy. Forecasts are for a growth rate of 50,000 jobs each year."

Mr Duncan Bluck, chairman of the British Tourist Authority, said: "The North American market with an increase of 15 per cent in numbers, has undoubtedly contributed to this outstanding result but the wide geographical spread in the points of origin is particularly healthy."

"The indications are that 1986 will be another record

### Holiday staff get free trip

A British holiday firm is so pleased with the success of its American subsidiary at Boston that it has given the staff a free trip to England.

The 115 employees of Saga, a pioneer of holidays for retired people, based at Folkestone, Kent, will be arriving at Heathrow today and returning on Sunday.

The success of the Boston company, launched in 1981, gained Saga the Queen's Award for Export Achievement in 1985.

Year although it is likely to be more difficult than 1985.

"Our competitors are trying to increase their share of the world market and we have to work that much harder to ensure that we maintain our share if not increase it."

He said there was a need for the British tourist industry to offer the best possible services at the lowest prices.

Tourists needed reassurance on the quality of welcome being extended, on satisfaction and value for money, he said.

For the first time Britain had a tourism surplus over a full year. The balance is struck between spending by Britons

abroad and by foreign visitors to Britain.

The 1985 surplus in Britain's favour was £617 million, a big turnaround from the £49 million deficit of 1984.

A factor was that the number of Britons travelling abroad dropped by 2 per cent to 21.59 million although their spending of \$4.85 billion was an increase of 4 per cent over the previous year.

In a year when the American dollar's buying power compared with sterling continued to be strong the visits by North Americans to Britain was up 15 per cent during 1985, with record 3.8 million.

Visits by West Europeans were up 5 per cent although visitors from the rest of world showed only a marginal increase of about 1 per cent.

West Europe visits by Britons were down 2 per cent with twice that decline elsewhere except for North America which saw a small increase in the number of Britons visiting.

There was a big boost in numbers of foreign visitors to Britain in December, rising 12 cent above the totals for the same month of 1984. Britons' visits abroad were up 6 per cent.

The question will be how far an increasing weakness of the American dollar compared with sterling will reduce the flow of tourists from the United States.



Miss Gillian Lawton, aged 19, (left) and Miss Dianne Oxley, aged 21, who have each raised £42,000 to train as professional pilots. They are the first women to begin training as commercial fixed-wing pilots at the Oxford Air Training School, one of three in the United Kingdom (Photograph: Bill Warhurst).

## Solicitors join Hailsham challenge

By Frances Gibb  
Legal Affairs Correspondent

The Law Society won leave in the High Court yesterday to challenge the legality of the Lord Chancellor's decision to limit an increase for criminal legal aid fees to only 5 per cent for inflation.

Lord Justice Watkins, sitting with Mr Justice Macpherson, granted the solicitors' professional body leave to challenge the decision announced three weeks ago by way of judicial review.

The decision means that Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone now faces a two-pronged attack in the courts from the legal profession. Last week the Bar also won leave to bring similar proceedings over the 5 per cent limit.

Mr Robert Carnwath, QC, for the Law Society, accused the Lord Chancellor of "procedural impropriety and illegality" in setting the 5 per cent limit and in refusing to conduct proper negotiations with the profession.

More than 7,000 firms of solicitors in England and Wales depended on criminal legal aid for a large part of their work, he added.

Unlike the Bar, there had been some negotiations between the Lord Chancellor's Department and the Law Society over fees.

Exploratory meetings had been held in December and January.

"Then suddenly on February 6 we received a letter from the Lord Chancellor giving his decision. The Law Society was given the new figures and never had a chance to discuss them," Mr Carnwath said.

The Lord Chancellor was in breach of his duty under the Legal Aid Act, 1974, in refusing to set fair and reasonable rates of remuneration, he said.

## Museums to charge for entry

Compulsory admission charges to the Natural History Museum in London will start in April next year, the trustees said yesterday.

A freeze in government grants would force the museum and the Geological Museum next to it to charge for many services.

Dr Ronald Hedley, director of the Natural History Museum, launching the five-year financial plan demanded by the Government, said that without charges the museum would have to cut its scientific workforce.

Sir Richard Harrison, chairman of the trustees, said the admission fee would not be decided until the Government announced future funding.

## Seat belts reduce deaths on roads

By Peter Evans Home Affairs Correspondent

The Department of Transport said yesterday that the wearing of seat belts was one of the reasons for fewer deaths on the road. If the trend for the whole of last year continued as it did for the first nine months, road deaths would be the lowest since 1954.

Estimates of numbers of lives saved each year because of the compulsory wearing of seat belts vary between 300 and 400, according to the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents.

Official figures show that in the first nine months of 1985 deaths were 10 per cent lower than 1984, 3,277 compared with 3,648. In 1984, there were 5,599 road deaths, 3 per cent higher than in 1983 but 19 per cent below 1974.

## Help for mentally ill delayed

Planning to develop community services for the mentally ill and elderly is disturbingly unequal and inconsistent, according to a report from the National Council for Voluntary Organizations.

Slow progress has been made in improving services in the decade that joint planning between health and local authorities and voluntary organizations has been in existence. The joint finance available is having only a "marginal" effect in developing new community-based services.

A Study in Planning (NCVO, 26 Bedford Square, London WC1B 3HU; £1.80).

## Women 'feared the knife'

Pregnant women were terrified by rumours of "knife-happy" doctors at the London Hospital, Mrs Wendy Savage, the consultant obstetrician at the hospital who was suspended last year, said yesterday.

Asian women were so frightened that they refused to give birth by caesarian section even when it was absolutely necessary, she told the inquiry into allegations that she was incompetent.

Questioned about the case of Mrs AU, a Bengali woman whose baby died eight days after birth, she said: "There were statements made that doctors at the hospital were knife-happy. The rumours spread among the Asian community like wildfire."

On occasions doctors had advised patients that they should have the operation but the women had gone on to give natural birth.

Word spread among Asians in the Tower Hamlets health authority area that doctors at the hospital were too quick in telling patients to have caesarian sections.

Mrs Savage said that it was very difficult for hospital staff to convince Asian patients to have a caesarian section if they had heard the rumours and were convinced the operation was unnecessary.

"Mrs AU may have been unconvinced by the way we put it to her," she said.

Questioned by Mr Ian Kennedy, QC, counsel for Tower

Hamlets health authority, Mrs Savage admitted that subconsciously she did not until later give up hope of Mrs AU giving birth naturally. "I think that a woman has to feel that she has tried and she has failed to deliver the baby vaginally."

Mrs AU, one of Mrs Savage's patients, was in labour for 12 hours before a caesarian was performed. Her baby died of brain damage, although Mrs Savage has argued that the cause of death was a rare blood disorder not damage during labour.

"Mrs Savage has been criticized for failing to give the go ahead for a caesarian birth much earlier."

## Salesmen curbs criticized

By Robin Young

Consumer organizations are not satisfied that new proposals to curb insurance salesmen will be sufficient to ensure that clients get unbiased advice and a fair chance to consider what policies to buy.

They are also concerned that the Financial Services Bill now before Parliament may also open the field of unit trusts to high-pressure salesmen whose well-rehearsed tactics have long been a subject of complaint.

The Consumers' Association, publishers of *Which?*, point out that commissions on unit trust sales are far lower than on life assurance policies; 1.5 per cent to 3 per cent as compared with anything from 50 per cent to 100 per cent.

The association is not satisfied that the proposals of the Marketing of Investments Board Organizing Committee for future registration and examination of investment salesmen would ensure investors an unbiased choice.

The National Consumer Council says that high-pressure tactics are frequently used to sell poor or unsuitable investments under the guise of insurance.

It has called for unsolicited doorstep and telephone selling of life assurance to be banned. Just licensing salesmen will do little to help.

## Misuse of English deplored

English standards are depressingly low in many schools, broadcasting, newspapers and public life, according to a *Reader's Digest* guide to the language.

Many of the language's million-plus words are frequently misused, even by best-selling writers and journalists, the guide claims.

Dr John Kahn, the editor and chief contributor, said yesterday that many educationists were urging a return to traditional grammar lessons in schools to improve the declining standards.

"People are now much more interested in the correct usage of the English language. But many are still concerned about how many liberties they can take with their old, school-room grammar," Dr Kahn said. "We have to tread a careful line between pure, rule-bound grammar, and free-for-all English."

According to the guide, English is still the most widely-spoken language, with at least 1,000 million speakers, nearly a quarter of the world's population.

"While English is now being rivalled by Mandarin, in respect of numbers, when it comes to geographical distribution and usefulness it is in a class of its own," the guide says.

*The Right Word At The Right Time* (Reader's Digest; £13.95).

## Hairs 'key to Leonie killer'

A seven-year-old girl found dead in a rubbish-filled basement had been sexually assaulted and her throat cut.

Leonie Keating had been mutilated and was "clearly the victim of a sexual murder," Miss Ann Goddard, QC, said in the Central Criminal Court yesterday.

Patrick Reilly, aged 24, of Anson Road, Tufnell Park, north London, said he denied murdering Leonie in July 1984.

Miss Goddard said hairs were going to be very important in the case. Some of Reilly's ginger hairs were allegedly found among Leonie's dark, negroid curls.

And fibres from a jacket discovered at Reilly's home were allegedly found on Leonie's heavily blood-stained red-checked dress.

A forensic scientist would say that ginger body hairs, pubic or from the chest or armpit, found on Leonie and a blanket nearby were microscopically similar to Reilly's ginger body hair.

Miss Goddard claimed the evidence showed Reilly was the murderer.

The little girl lived with her mother and younger brother at Atkinson House, Austin Road, Battersea, south London. She disappeared during a summer afternoon picnic on a grassy area near her home.

When she failed to appear a search was made and neighbours found her body in a basement.

She had injuries caused by a knife or a stick and her back had been repeatedly cut.

When Reilly was arrested he admitted visiting the estate to scavenge in basements and allegedly told police he might have been there on the day Leonie died.

The trial continues today.

## £1 coin for N Ireland

People in Northern Ireland now have a £1 coin that they can identify with. The new coin features the province's linen industry and illustrates the flax plant on the reverse side. The new Raphael Maklouf portrait of the Queen is at the other side. The coin is being struck in a standard version for general circulation and there will be four collector versions.



## Out of touch with a floating asset

By Tim Jones

Multimillion-pound institutions fear to offend the creed of rugby football in Wales. That is why the Welsh Water Authority has just agreed to pay £3,000 to Rhydydd Rugby Club in Gwent to compensate for the rugby hells that are swept down to the sea by the river Ebbw.

For more than 50 years, the hells kicked into the river have been recovered by an elaborate system of nets and cages operated by a pulley.

But a £1.5 million flood

prevention scheme just completed by the authority stranded the net three feet above the current and the hells bobbed underneath at the start of a seven-mile journey to the Bristol Channel.

Angry club officials complained to the authority that they stood to lose about a dozen hells a year, each valued at £25.

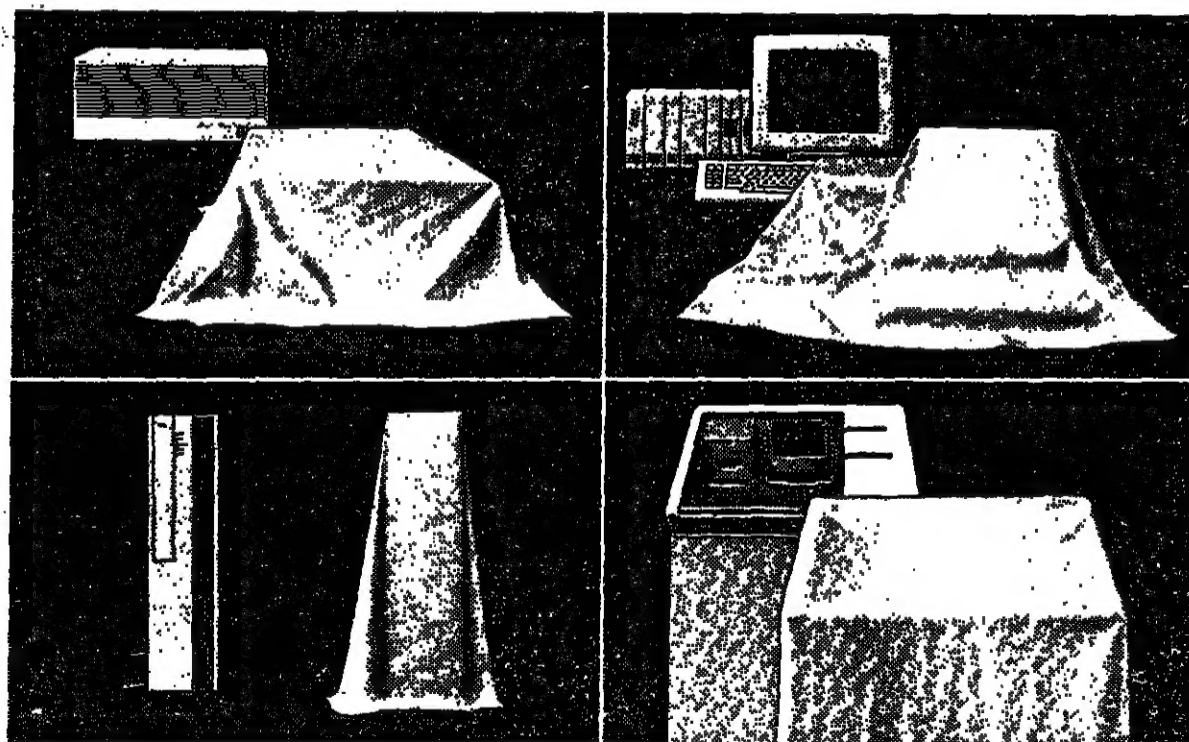
Plans to rebuild the pulley system at an estimated cost of £7,500 were rejected after authority experts said it could

trap fallen trees, causing a flood.

Mr John James, club secretary, said: "The hand-operated recovery system worked perfectly well for at least 47 years until this scheme was completed. But I think the club will be happy with the £3,000."

A spokesman for the authority said: "It was an amicable settlement and represents only a tiny proportion of the money invested in the scheme."

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PARLIAMENT FEBRUARY 26 1986

Early warning • Student grants • Teachers' pay

Commentary

## Thatcher sends good wishes to Philippines

### FOREIGN AFFAIRS

The Prime Minister was sending a congratulatory message to Mrs Corason Aquino, the new president of the Philippines, and the whole House would wish to join in warmly welcoming the dramatic developments which had led to her taking up office.

Mr. Roston said he would pass on the request about internal security assistance. There was a small technical cooperation programme worth about £250,000 last year and the Government stood ready to discuss its assistance programme with the new government in the Philippines.

Mr. Alan Beith (Berwick upon Tweed, Lib) said it would have been better had this note of congratulation been sounded yesterday by the Prime Minister when she seemed to be indicating that she was waiting for the OK from Mr. Shultz, the United States Secretary of State.

Mrs. Aquino would have an essential task the restoration of civil liberties. Would she have Britain's encouragement? The relief in Washington, and the self-congratulation, must be tempered (he continued) by the realization that the United States was rather slow to recognize how discarded the Marcos regime had become.

The Americans had nearly finished up on the wrong side. Mr. Roston said Mrs. Thatcher did not take into account that up to yesterday afternoon the situation in Manila was confused. It was clear that neither Britain nor any sensible western government wished to say anything to add to the confusion or lead to greater loss of life and greater bloodshed in Manila.

Britain had long been concerned about the abuse of human rights in the Philippines. The relief in Washington, and the self-congratulation, must be tempered (he continued) by the realization that the United States was rather slow to recognize how discarded the Marcos regime had become.

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## Government deal with GEC on Nimrod system

### DEFENCE

Details of the agreement reached between the Ministry of Defence and GEC Avionics over future work on the radar system for the Nimrod airborne early warning project were given to the Commons by Mr. Norman Lamont, Minister of State for Defence Procurement, when he opened a debate on the Royal Air Force.

Recalling the serious difficulties which had arisen in developing the avionics system for the aircraft and which had led to significant time and cost overruns, Mr. Lamont said agreement had been reached with the company on arrangements covering the next six months for sharing the risk and providing adequate incentives for completion.

Given the difficulties, the Government had concluded that it would be right to consider all the available options - both from this country and overseas - for meeting the RAF's needs before taking a final decision on the way forward.

We must ensure (he said) value for money on this project as elsewhere in the defence programme. GEC has fully accepted the Government's view that this evaluation is now necessary.

The Government believed that the project management and contractual arrangements for the Nimrod AEW programme had clearly not provided a satisfactory basis for the timely completion of the project and that it could go forward only on a revised basis.

We have reached agreement (he said) both on arrangements to cover the interim period while all of the options - including of course Nimrod AEW - are fully evaluated and on a possible basis for the longer term should we proceed to completion with the Nimrod project.

During the next six months, GEC Avionics will present a revised programme but on a revised contractual basis under which they and the Government will bear 50 per cent of the costs properly incurred.

Before the end of this period they will provide us with a technical specification aimed at achieving the RAF's needs. This will also demonstrate to the ministry the progress they have made on the development of the project.

During this period, we will explore with other contractors both at home and abroad alternatives to the Nimrod AEW approach and their technical, cost, industrial and other implications. We shall also be consulting the NATO authorities.

Mr. Lamont said he was pleased to see the progress that had been made in the negotiations. He said he was confident that the project would be completed on time and within budget.

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Following this six month period, the Government will reach a decision on the way forward. Should we then decide to accept a GEC Avionics proposal and to continue with the Nimrod AEW project, the contract will be extended within an agreed firm price and period for completion and with funding to continue on the basis of equal shares.

Once the work had been completed satisfactorily to time, the funding borne by the company would of course be paid in full. In the event of that completion being delayed beyond the agreed period, the company have agreed that they would bear the cost of the programme until it was satisfactorily completed.

These arrangements then would provide for the company to be paid in full for work completed satisfactorily to time and for the company to bear the consequences should this not happen. They would, I believe, be fair to the company and fair to the taxpayer.

The Government is anxious to give the company the chance to demonstrate that they can complete the project satisfactorily. The company have now shown their commitment and confidence in their ability to do this. They have also recognized - and I pay tribute to them for this - the need to show that their solution is competitive with the alternatives that are on offer.

The Government has sought in these negotiations to give them every opportunity to recover what has been a most unsatisfactory position which I think reflects, in part, wider shortcomings in the management of defence procurement and we see that as something that has to be vigorously tackled as well.

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## Minister rejects plea for students

### GRANTS

If the Government accepted the demand of the National Union of Students for a minimum of £35 per student per week, that would add some £550 million to the cost of supporting students.

Mr. Malcolm Rifkind, Secretary of State for Scotland, said during Commons questions when MPs complained that students were suffering hardship.

He said he did not believe even Mr. David Dewar, the chief Opposition spokesman in Scotland, would commit a future Labour Government to costs of that kind. The Government had received a letter from the president of the NUS (Scotland) on the level of the student grant and one of his colleagues had agreed to meet representatives of the union on March 17.

Mr. David Steel, Leader of the Liberal Party: When he does meet representatives of the NUS will he have in mind the changes not just in assessment of parental contributions but changes in housing benefit and supplementary benefit, which in the case of one student I was dealing with in my own constituency means he is expected to give the summer vacation on £2 a week?

Mr. Rifkind: Changes in supplementary benefit refer to short vacations and not to long summer vacations. The Union Kingdom, even taking into account the changes proposed, will continue to have by far the most generous system for students of any major country in the western world.

Mr. Dewar: There is now genuine hardship not just for students but for parents who have to support these students. The increase of 2 per cent for 1986-87 does represent a cut in real terms in student incomes.

The NUS calculate that under this Government there has been a fall in the purchasing power of the basic grant of 20 per cent. Is he prepared to find that or will he let his good office with his colleagues in the Department of Education to do something about it?

Mr. Rifkind: Notwithstanding the decisions that have been made on student grants over the last few years, the number of those actively seeking higher education in Scotland is higher than ever before. We have this year 5,000 more Scottish students than in 1979 when this Government came into office.

Parliament today Commons (2.30): Debate on procedure, Housing (Scotland) Bill, remaining stages, Lords (3): Gaming (Amendment) Bill, 3rd reading, Sex Discrimination Bill, 2nd reading, Debate on Unesco.

Lady Birk: Has he seen the disturbing reports in a national newspaper this week indicating that financial control in the commission is very weak indeed, and this has led to inadequate control of budget and expenses on what would appear unfortunately to be a serious scale?

Lord Elton: At the time the commission was set up there was great anxiety that it should be given flexibility. I would emphasize that this machinery has in fact exposed, we believe, a weakness about which I would not wish to comment until I have read that report which is being submitted.

Lady Birk: The point about an independent body is that its financial control must be very strict. When it was within the ministry the controls were very strict indeed.

Lord Elton: The chief officer of the commission is answerable to Parliament on the same basis as the permanent secretary of the Department of the Environment, so the controls are the same as existed before the commission was made independent.

The evidence was given by Mr. Seymour Gorman, senior partner in Lipkin Gorman, which is suing the Playboy Club and Lloyds Bank for negligence.

Mr. Gorman said Mr. Cass, who fled to Israel from his home in Hendon, north London, in 1980, insisted on wearing a skull cap in the office and broke off important meetings to attend prayers. He upset colleagues by refusing to attend business lunches because he insisted on eating only kosher food.

In 1984, Mr. Cass was jailed for three years after he admitted 19 charges of theft. He returned to Israel after completing his sentence.

## Scottish teachers urged to follow English decision

### PAY DISPUTE

Scottish teachers should reflect on the fact that their colleagues in England and Wales had been in favour of a two to one majority in favour of an interim pay settlement on the basis of resources available in England and Wales which are comparable to the resources available in Scotland.

Mr. Michael Riffkind, Secretary of State for Scotland, said in answer to a Commons question.

Further escalation of the teachers' dispute would not bring a settlement any closer, he said. Only by realistic negotiation would a solution be found.

Mr. Gavin Strang (Edinburgh East, Lab) said teachers and parents were alarmed at the prospect of disruption of this year's O grade and higher examinations. The teachers were more determined than ever and the Government was responsible to provide children with education.

The Educational Institute for Scotland would negotiate when new proposals were put forward. The one thing necessary was a new initiative from the Government.

Mr. Riffkind said he shared the concern about the damage that could be done to examinations by the disruption the teachers were proposing and that must be heavily resented by the individual teacher. All education authorities, Labour-controlled as well as Conservative-controlled, had insisted that any outcome to the dispute must involve a package covering conditions of service as well as pay.

Mr. Gordon Wilson (Dundee, Lab) said that when Mr. Riffkind was appointed to his high office it was hoped that as a new broom he would be able to look afresh at the dispute. What initiatives did he propose to take as a response to his meetings with the Scottish churches?

Mr. Riffkind: The churches' representatives after that meeting indicated that, like me, they felt that the teachers' proposals were useful in helping to clarify a number of points. It would be right and proper for those who wished to see changes made to overall conditions of service and contractual matters if those matters could be dealt with on a flexible basis.

It does require (he said) compromise all round. The EIS have to show flexibility. They have not yet put a claim on the table. They need to show willingness to consider conditions of service as part of a package.

Mr. Riffkind: Some £125 million of new resources will be available for teachers' salaries over two thirds of the necessary markers will be available. Although that cannot prevent all disruption, it will ensure that the bulk of the work will be properly done.

Mr. Harry Ewing, an Opposition spokesman on Scotland, said the difference between Mr. Riffkind and the EIS was that the EIS enjoyed overwhelming support. Since Mr. Riffkind took up his high office he had done nothing to bring any resolution to the dispute.

Mr. Riffkind: The Scottish examinations board is to be congratulated for its splendid work in trying to ensure that the maximum number of markers are available. Present indications suggest that over two thirds of the necessary markers will be available. Although that cannot prevent all disruption, it will ensure that the bulk of the work will be properly done.

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rect when they lead to no increase in their pay packets since the beginning of the dispute.

Mr. Ray Jenkins (Glasgow, Hillhead, SDP) asked if Mr. Riffkind would take some initiative or was he tied like a tin to a car's tail to the Secretary of State for Education, whose policies across the board showed every sign of being an unprecedented disaster for education?

Mr. Riffkind replied that Mr. Jenkins would be the first to admit that while the conditions of service and the contracts of employment were distinct in Scotland, solutions to the problem must be geared to Scottish requirements.

If Mr. Jenkins was seeking to raise the question of overall resources for teachers' pay, he would be the first to accept that the teachers' unions themselves in various parts of the United Kingdom would be the first to draw attention to any significant difference between the pay being offered to teachers in Scotland and to teachers in England.

Mr. Michael Hirst (Strathkelvin and Bearsden, C) said almost every secondary school in his area was affected. There was a great anxiety among parents and pupils, as well as many reasonable teachers, who wished to see an end to the strike. He asked Mr. Riffkind to intervene personally to get negotiations going.

Mr. Riffkind: I would be very willing to do all in my power to get this dispute to an early end. Mr. Bruce Millan (Glasgow Govan, Lab) asked for more money to be put on the table.

Mr. Riffkind replied that there was £125 million of new Government money available to local authorities to help finance an increase in teachers' salaries over and above that previously available. That was an average of £1,000 per teacher in Scotland - which most people would acknowledge was a fairly significant increase.

The Government's proposals and the additional money should be the basis for negotiations beginning between the unions and the education authorities.

Mr. Russell Johnston (Inverness, Nairn and Lochaber, Lib) asked for all-party discussions to be convened. Unless there was a settlement by the end of March the dispute looked set to go on until the next general election with irreparable damage to pupils, he said.

Mr. Riffkind suggested Sir Russell make representations to the Educational Institute of Scotland on that basis.

Mr. William Walker (North Tayside, C) referred to concern about pupils' examinations. He also asked Mr. Riffkind not to rule out the possibility of taking measures to bring about the imposition on teachers' unions of a review of the conditions of service.

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Geoffrey Smith

What is now happening in Northern Ireland was tragically predictable from the day the Anglo-Irish agreement was signed. That was not because the agreement is a constitutional monstrosity or outrageously unfair to Unionists. But it did not contain enough to reassure them, and it was settled without securing their consent or even their acquiescence.

So there was always the danger that their anxieties would be inflamed, that the leading Unionist politicians would be made to appear ineffectual in the eyes of their followers and that power would pass to the Protestant community would gravitate towards more extreme figures.

That was what happened after the imposition of direct rule in 1972. It occurred even more dramatically two years later after Sunningdale and the power-sharing experiment, and it seems to be happening all over again now.

The Government has clearly become worried by the strength of Unionist opposition, and the prospect of a general strike in Northern Ireland revives ugly memories of 1974. So when Mrs Thatcher saw Mr. James Moynihan and Mr. Ian Paisley on Tuesday she was no longer speaking to them on a take-it-or-leave-it basis.

There was acceptance at that meeting of a number of areas for discussion. Mr. Moynihan and Mr. Paisley even hinted that they might be prepared to make uncomfortable concessions in negotiations over a new system of devolution for Northern Ireland. Had the Prime Minister conceded their demand to suspend the operation of the Anglo-Irish agreement for the duration of the talks they would have discussed their hand still further.

## Events getting out of hand

They would have put forward two alternatives for consideration: a scheme for local government-style committees, with each party holding a proportionate share of the chairmanships; and a proposal for the parliamentary integration of the province at Westminster, with Northern Irish affairs being treated in the same way as Scottish or Welsh business.

The second of these ideas would seem to stand no chance of Catholic acceptance at this stage. But the other is distinctly interesting because it would imply a degree of power-sharing in practice without formally using such a controversial term.

But Tuesday's meeting never got around to discussing these matters. Mr. Moynihan and Mr. Paisley accepted Mrs Thatcher's argument that if she was seen to be jettisoning the Anglo-Irish agreement there would be no chance of getting the SDLP to the negotiating table to discuss devolution.

Yet now Mr. Moynihan and Mr. Paisley have found their handiwork rejected by their wider supporters. One does not normally think of Mr. Paisley as a moderate Unionist. But his authority, as well as Mr. Moynihan's, is being challenged by a new generation of younger and still more extreme politicians and by Protestant hard men from outside politics.

It is this tendency for events to be passing out of the control of the politicians that is particularly disturbing. If there is to be a continual progression of power to less and less responsible hands, the natural conclusion might seem to be the declaration of an independent Northern Ireland.

For the first time one hears this possibility discussed by serious students of the province's affairs in London, and it would be foolish to disregard the dangers of the present discontents. But an independent Northern Ireland would be no solution. It would be a signal for the dismemberment of the province and for bloodshed on a scale not yet experienced even there.

The challenge for the British Government now is how to renew the dialogue. This could not be achieved by scrapping the Anglo-Irish agreement. That would simply transfer the present sense of outrage from the Protestants to the Catholics.

But some concessions to Unionist opinion will be necessary, if there are to be any fruitful discussions. Some concessions would even be in the interests of the Catholics, because they would have more to gain from agreed arrangements for practical power-sharing than from a bitterly contested Anglo-Irish agreement.

## Warning on drug imports

### LAW AND ORDER

The thin blue line was getting dangerously thinner, Lord Harris of Greenwich, a former Minister of State at the Home Office, told the House of Lords when he opened a debate on serious crime in London.

He said there was now urgent requirement for public expenditure priority to be given for a substantial increase in police manpower in London. The case for that increase was overwhelming, he added, drawing attention to an overall shortage of police resources in the capital.

Lord Harris of Greenwich said there was deep public disquiet about what was happening on the streets. Serious crime had risen in London in the last decade by more than 70 per cent and the character of the offences had increased in seriousness.

The country was also experiencing an alarming increase in drug abuse. Heroin was pouring into the United Kingdom. The authorities were probably intercepting only something in the region of 10 per cent of the heroin entering the country. That meant that in 1984 alone heroin with a street

value of more than £350 million was introduced here.

Lord Hoonson (Lib) said drug addiction cost an average of £50 a week to sustain and that he inevitably to crime. To combat this there had to be international action to deal with the drug producers, mostly in the developing countries.

Lady Macleod of Borlugh (C) said she had been horrified to learn that the majority of crimes in this country were committed by 15-year-old boys and 14-year-old girls. Fear of detection was the greatest hope for the future, that would do more than anything to reduce crime.

Lord Hutchinson of Lullington (SDP) said the aim of Sir John Newland's new Metropolitan Police force more in tune with the public would never be achieved until it won the respect and confidence of the young and the ethnic minorities.

The two obstacles to that (he said) are corruption and bad behaviour. There is a tradition of corruption in some parts of the Metropolitan Police and if, as I have, you spend all your working life either appearing for the prosecution or for the defence, you meet hundreds of police officers of all different sorts and kinds, you must



## Engineers claim Nasa officials ignored warnings on shuttle

From Michael Binyon  
Washington

As President Reagan begins the search for a successor to Mr James Beggs, the Nasa administrator who resigned on Tuesday, the Rogers Commission has begun hearing testimony from those engineers who warned the space agency against launching the Challenger shuttle because of the cold weather.

The hearings are likely to inflict further damage on Nasa's battered reputation. Details are emerging about pressure on engineers from Nasa officials to override safety considerations in the hurry to get the shuttle launched.

Mr Allan McDonald, manager of the rocket booster programme at the Morton Thiokol Company that builds the rockets, told the Commission on Tuesday that he felt under pressure to go along with the launch decision.

On the eve of the launch the company's engineers strongly recommended a delay because the cold weather might have weakened critical O-ring seals on the rockets. But Nasa officials reacted with dismay, and 30 minutes later a Thiokol official in Utah reversed the decision.

"They changed their minds



Mr McDonald: His advice was ignored.

on the basis of inconclusive data," Mr McDonald told the 13-member panel. He described Mr Lawrence Mulloy, the Nasa official in charge of booster rockets at the Marshall Space Flight Centre in Alabama as being especially upset by Thiokol's hesitation.

"When will we ever get this launch off?" Mr McDonald quoted him as saying in exasperation.

Mr McDonald, who had worked 26 years with Thiokol, said the discussions amounted to a reversal of previous policy that the contractor had to prove it was safe to fly. In this case he was asked to prove it was not.

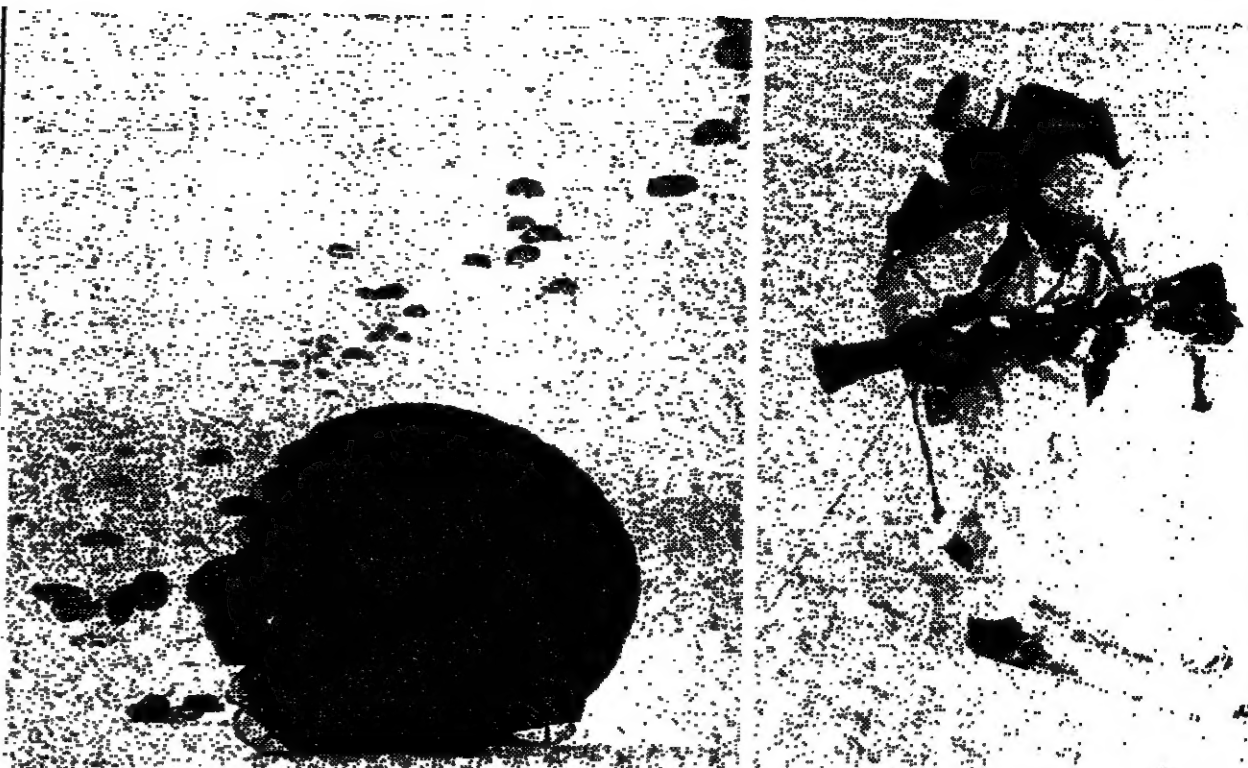
He refused to sign a memorandum approving the launch, and assumed his objections would be passed on to the Nasa managers who made the final decision.

Another Thiokol engineer, Mr Roger Boisjoly, said he warned his company on July 31 that an explosion of the shuttle, due to erosion of the O-rings on the rocket boosters, was "my honest and very real fear."

He wrote to them that unless the seals were improved "the result would be a catastrophe of the highest order — loss of human life."

Mr Boisjoly said he did all he could to stop the launch on the evening before lift-off and expressed "deep concern" about launching in low temperatures.

Mr William Rogers, the Commission chairman, told the top Thiokol managers who overruled their engineers' reservations that the panel did not believe them.



British paratroops dropping on to a frozen lake near Troms in Norway (left) at the start of Nato's "Anchor Express" exercises, as other British troops patrol the snowy wastes

## Sidon refugee camp escapes car bomb carnage

From Our Correspondent  
Beirut

A car packed with more than 100lb of dynamite exploded at the gates of the Ein el-Hilweh Palestinian refugee camp at Sidon yesterday, killing the driver and wounding seven people.

Officials said the bomber apparently planned to leave

the car parked near a place where hundreds of Palestinians were to have gathered before attending a rally marking the eleventh anniversary of the death of Maron Saad, one of Sidon's leading figures.

A guard at the camp entrance said he saw the car approach the main entrance, then the driver appeared to

hesitate. "I saw the driver trying to get out of the car. He struggled with the door, then the whole car exploded with him inside."

Jerusalem: Israeli troops would continue to be sent into southern Lebanon for as long as there were threats to Israel's northern border. Lieutenant-General Moshe Levy,

the Chief of Staff, said yesterday (Ian Murray writes).

The recent kidnapping of two soldiers in Lebanon by Hezbollah fundamentalist militants would not change Israeli policy on keeping a buffer zone in Lebanon. Slight changes might be made in the way the system worked, but essentially the method was a good one,

## OAU staff fear loss of jobs in reforms

Addis Ababa (AFP) — Reforms of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) secretariat currently under discussion here, which could involve the loss of up to 200 jobs this year, have sparked anxiety among the staff, sources at OAU headquarters say.

The reforms, the first attempt at restructuring the administration of the pan-African organization in its 22-year history, also aim at saving about \$ 1.5 million (£1 million) annually.

Entire departments at the secretariat could be eliminated and everyone from gardeners and messengers to divisional heads could suddenly find themselves redundant, the sources said.

The move, also expected to involve the closure of some of the OAU's regional bureaux, has provoked widespread anxiety but no union action.

All employees of the organization, except the Secretary-General, Mr Idriss Oumarou of Niger, and his five deputies, are grouped in a staff association in which the top executives are also honorary members.

Mr Oumarou was said to be using an impersonal approach that aimed simply at evaluating employee efficiency and the need for continuing the existence of departments.

## Precision pictures from French Spot

Paris (AP) — Spot, the French earth observation satellite launched last Friday by Europe's Ariane rocket, has sent back its first photographs of the Earth's surface.

Officials of the French National Centre for Space Studies said the computer-enhanced pictures were of "superb precision."

They show high resolution black-and-white shots of Nice with streets and buildings clearly defined, and colour photographs taken south of Algiers showing an oasis and the geological structure of the surrounding desert.

Spot, which was launched in a north-south polar orbit, is intended as a commercial venture which will compete with the US Landsat series of satellites.

The photographs will be valuable in oil and mineral research, predictions on agri-

culture and weather patterns and urban planning, French space officials say.

Bonn: A Soviet satellite out of control and on a collision course with the Earth will almost certainly burn up and poses little danger, a West German official said yesterday (UPI reports).

He was countering press speculation that not only would the rogue satellite Cosmos 1714 hit the Earth but that it would strike Germany.

He said it was likely that the satellite would hit the Earth's atmosphere this weekend.

The spokesman said no official information on the satellite had been given out by the Russians.

According to West German intelligence sources, the bus-sized Soviet satellite was launched last December for intelligence use.

## Canadians halt tests on cruise

Vancouver (UPI) — The Canadian Government has suspended the testing of unarmed US cruise missiles over Canada until military officials can explain why the last two missiles tested crashed off target.

A Canadian and US military team was due to fly on to the pack ice of the frozen Beaufort Sea yesterday in an attempt to recover wreckage from the latest failed test on Tuesday when a 22ft missile crashed on the frozen Arctic Sea north of Alaska and the Canadian mainland, moments after it was launched from the wing of a US Air Force B52 bomber.

The Canadian Defence Minister, Mr Harvie Andre, said there would be no more tests until the cause of the crash was established.

## Baby Doc takes fight to court

Paris (Reuters) — The former Haitian President, Mr Jean-Claude "Baby Doc" Duvalier, has begun legal proceedings against the French Government to obtain the right to move freely in France, the Interior Ministry said yesterday.

Mr Duvalier and his family, who fled to France on February 7, have been confined to a hotel in the south-eastern French town of Talloires.

When they arrived the Government said they could remain for a week to allow them to find a permanent place of exile. Their stay has been extended as a series of countries refused to accept them.

Sources at the luxury lakeside hotel where Mr Duvalier is staying said the owner had begun legal proceedings to evict him.

## Mixed fortunes in US fight on pornography

From Our Own Correspondent, Washington

Campaigners against pornography have been simultaneously encouraged and set back by two important Supreme Court decisions this week.

One overturns an Indiana attempt to classify pornography as discrimination against women and outlaw it on those grounds; but the other says that cities may limit that sex theatres be confined to designated areas, however run-down and commercially unviable.

The second ruling, made on Tuesday, gives local authorities broad powers to "zone" adult theatres to small areas far removed from homes, schools, churches and parks.

This pleases those who feared an invasion of squalor in their neighbourhood. But more far-reaching, the court decision on the much-publicized Indiana law on Monday. The court agreed that such a law violated the First Amendment right of free speech. It did not give reasons, but seemed to uphold the contention that the Indiana law was a form of thought control.

The ruling does not change or broaden the established definition of obscenity.

The 1984 law, supported by a broad coalition of feminists, conservatives and religious groups, attempted to attack

pornography from a different angle. It defined it as "the graphic, sexually-explicit subordination of women, whether in pictures or words", adding to this anything that showed them enjoying pain or humiliation or in "positions of servility or submission or display".

Other states were hoping to enact similar statutes. But American booksellers, publishers and video shops appealed, and a court, upheld by the Supreme Court, said that such a law established an "approved view of women", and sought to silence sexually explicit speech if it did not conform to that view.

The judge said the law might apply to such works as the *Mad* or *Joyce's Ulysses*. Meanwhile, the 11-member Commission on Pornography, established in May by Mr Edwin Meese, the Attorney-General, is to meet this week to make recommendations for its final report in June.

It has been attacked by liberals, who say it spent too much time looking at bizarre and aberrant sexual practices, and by conservatives, who say that the connection between pornography and bad behaviour was not sufficiently proven in testimony.

The Reagan Administration is committed to tougher laws on pornography.

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# BUSINESS



It is not, after all, the most difficult thing in the world to buy a lowly rated, mature business with highly valued paper and enhance earnings and assets per share at the end of year one. The problem is that mature businesses (bricks and batteries to name but two) tend to stay mature, so the acquirer has to buy more — and bigger — businesses in order to sustain the growth rating of the share price which makes the whole process possible in the first place.

The logical conclusion of this argument is that the likes of ICI must eventually be swallowed up if the momentum is to be sustained. But long before that rather fanciful position is reached, the market may begin to have its doubts about the ability of a central management to control such disparate organisations and, more important, about the transfer of power in what are to some extent personal creations.

FINANCIAL TIMES (LEX) 22nd January 1985

The ones most likely to get bought are those where the incumbent management have already taken steps to sort things out, but the bidder has cottoned on before the shareholders, and grabs it on the cheap.

All too often the victims are subsequently starved of the cash they need to grow because management is pre-occupied with trying to pay the interest bills or sort out a company it does not understand. So research gets cut, marketing gets trimmed and the company as a whole is weakened.

But in too many cases today's big deals are far too much about making money, and not at all about making things.

LONDON STANDARD 13th February 1986

Obviously Lord Hanson will produce counter arguments in an attempt to refute these searing criticisms, he has no option but to do so quickly in case the idea really gets round that "the Emperor is wearing no clothes."

GLASGOW HERALD 11th February 1986

EVEN Lord Hanson cannot walk on the water.

Now, though, he may have grown too big for there to be many worthwhile acquisitions left, at least in the UK. And his share price has been sagging.

DAILY MAIL 17th January 1986

THE case against Hanson Trust is a strong one. In the past year, the shares have gone nowhere in a strongly rising market.

Rightly or wrongly, Hanson Trust is perceived by the financial markets as a bicycle that has to be pedalled hard to stop wobbling.

Longer term, it must be admitted that the policy of growth by acquisition is suspect. Hanson has to convince a doubting market that it can also generate growth without takeovers.

DAILY TELEGRAPH  
27th January 1986

Equally, it is still perfectly legitimate to have doubts about Hanson Trust's ability to maintain growth by acquisitions on this sort of scale.

GUARDIAN 8th January 1986

# Hanson Trust.

## (We'll leave it to others to make the cutting remarks.)



The directors of Imperial Group plc (including those who have delegated detailed supervision of this advertisement) have taken all reasonable care to ensure that the facts stated and opinions expressed are fair and accurate. The directors accepted responsibility accordingly.

مركز من الأصل



# Philippines after Marcos • The people wait • Cabinet named • Role of Church

## Normality a façade as nation rebuilds

From Michael Hamlyn, Manila

There was an eerie sense of normality about the Philippine capital yesterday, but it was only skin deep. Behind the façade there was an intake of breath from the new political leaders, as they prepared to tackle the problems of building a new political order. There was an intake of breath, too, from the established bureaucracy as they waited and wondered what would happen next.

"I do not know what we are supposed to be doing," confessed a senior civil servant. "I am just sitting here and waiting for orders. Someone must decide to give us orders soon."

The banks reopened, and President Aquino issued an appeal for a return to "sobriety" following the night of festival.

The best organized and most quickly recovered were the armed forces, under the direction of newly-promoted General Fidel Ramos, the armed services chief, whose changing of sides from close supporter and acting army chief for President Marcos to chief military rebel on the side of Mrs Aquino was the finest masterpiece of judgement and timing since the arrival of the Pressians at Waterloo.

At the headquarters of the Philippine constabulary, of which General Ramos was the commander, the desks were aligned at right angles, the surfaces carefully polished, and the officers sat behind them in attentive attitudes.

The headquarters at Camp Crame in Quezon City a few miles along the straight, eight-lane highway from Manila, only eight hours before was reminiscent of an overcrowded Bedouin encampment. Blankets, bottles and bottles were strewn around the third floor offices.

There was a prominent notice saying "Off limits to the media". Behind the notice, General Ramos consulted other armed service chiefs, and began to draw up a new structure for the military.

General Ramos also found time to warn the Philippine public about the stockpiling of arms and cash, and displayed an array of guns seized from a prominent politician. He announced a list of new military appointments, carefully adding that they were all subject to the approval of the Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces, Mrs Aquino.

Mrs Aquino spent the day besieged in her office in her

old campaign headquarters in the capital's business district. She held a series of meetings with her new ministers, including the Prime Minister, her former running mate, Mr Salvador Laurel. Smiling broadly Mr Laurel arrived and declared: "The war is over. Now we must pick up the pieces".

The situation in and around her offices was far from the military precision of that of her army chief's. Crowds of rubberneckers stood around in the street and gaped at the arrivals and departures. Ambassadors from a number of countries, including New Zealand, Canada and Japan, called to offer their governments' respects and congratulations.

The watchers shuffled their feet in thousands of square feet of shredded yellow paper, which had poured down from surrounding buildings in a ticker-tape welcome for the new President.

But carnival atmosphere was still most evident at Malacanang, the presidential palace. Mrs Aquino's staff announced that she would move to the palace as soon as it declared secure by her armed forces, but that was clearly going to take some time.

Several thousand citizens in a holiday mood tramped round the presidential gardens, gazing at the scattered debris of the previous night's orgy of looting and destruction. Mango and peanut vendors, sellers of soft drinks and cigarettes, had all set up their stall on the presidential lawns.

"I have lived in Manila for eight years, and I am 27 years old, and I have never been inside the palace before," said one young man in wonder. "It is quite extraordinary. Manila has a very polished atmosphere, but with all these gardens and trees it is just like the countryside."

Troops in camouflage drill uniforms managed to seal off the private residence of the President, and had ejected those who were goggling at the cupboards full of silk dresses and galleon jars of French perfume in the first lady's room. But the complex was so far from secure that a press conference by the new President due to be held in the palace had to be transferred back to her campaign HQ.



The deposed President Marcos is greeted by Colonel Robert Ilsaak, commander at the Andersen air base in Guam.

## Ominous parallels for Seoul

Seoul (Reuters) — The ousting of President Marcos by a determined opposition — has been watched with keen interest in South Korea where the Government and opposition are locked in a growing confrontation.

As events unfolded in Manila this week, President Chun Doo Hwan's Government in Seoul revealed a new conciliatory approach towards the opposition.

President Chun admitted at

a meeting with the opposition leader, Mr Yi Min U, that police had been over-zealous in blocking the opposition party headquarters and promised it would not happen again.

The leading dissident, Mr Kim Dae Jung, who was held under house arrest for 12 days until Monday, said the Aquino takeover in the Philippines marked an "epochal turning-point in US foreign policy". "As the democratization of Argentina did in South

America, the democratization of the Philippines will bring about a domino phenomenon in the democratization of Asian countries," Mr Kim said.

Like the murdered Mr Benigno Aquino, Mr Kim spent two years in exile in the US. Banned from politics due to a suspended 20-year jail sentence for sedition, he has said that Washington must give more support to democratic forces.

The Governor of the Central Bank, Mr Jose Fernandez, was a surprising retention from the old government. A number of controversial incidents, such as the heavy printing of new money and the alleged appearance of bills with duplicate serial numbers, took place during the election, and many thought that Mr Fernandez would not be retained.

The organizer of the National Movement for Free



President Corason Aquino and her Prime Minister, Mr Salvador Laurel, at a Manila press conference yesterday.

## Old regime surprises in new line-up chosen by Aquino

From David Watts, Manila

Mrs Corason Aquino's new Philippines Cabinet strongly reflects the new President, but there are some surprising rejections from the Marcos era.

Post-revolutionary Manila is a mass of conflicting political cross-currents which have been complicated by the late intervention of the Enrile-Ramos rebels. Late desertions from the old Marcos party have to be paid back, and first impressions are of a rather mixed bag of politicians which may take some time to form a cohesive unit.

Mr Salvador Laurel, already named as the new Prime Minister, adds foreign affairs to his responsibilities. Although he said little at yesterday's press conference, he is clearly going to be a powerful man.

The new Minister of Finance, Mr Jaime Ongpin, has been the most public of Mrs Aquino's advisers since the start of her election campaign. A businessman who was openly critical of things under Mr Marcos, he will play an important role in getting the Government's financial house in order.

The son of the late foreign minister, Mr Alberto Romulo, becomes Budget Minister, and Mr Teodoro Locsin, whose family lost their publishing interests under Mr Marcos's martial law, is the new Minister of Information.

He has been writing some of Mrs Aquino's speeches and organizing her media exposure. Mr Rene Saguisag, who is a match for the barbs of any foreign correspondent, will be

Mr Saguisag was well known under Mr Marcos as a tireless human rights lawyer. In the early days of a new and so inexperienced government there are bound to be contradictions, but perhaps the most profound appears to be the conflicting signals on political offenders.

Mr Laurel told an American television station that the Government would grant amnesty to all political offenders, including insurgents of the Communist New People's Army, among them those now in the hills.

"We believe that, given a moral and democratic government, 90 per cent of those who are now in the hills will lay down their arms and come home because they are not communists."

The new Chief of Staff of the armed forces, General Fidel Ramos, on the other hand, proposes a heavy new offensive against the Communists. The full Cabinet is:

Prime Minister and Foreign Affairs: Salvador Laurel; Defence: Juan Ponce Enrile (retained); Justice: Nepomoceno Gonzales; Finance: Jaime Ongpin; Education: Lourdes Quinsigang; Local Government: Aquilino Pimentel; Public Works and Highways: Rogaciano Mercado; Trade and Industry: Jose Concepcion; Agriculture: Ramon Mitra; Presidential Commission on Good Government: Jovito Salonga; Executive Secretary: Lito Arroyo; Presidential Spokesman: Rene Saguisag; Presidential Commission on Government Reorganization: Jose Villanueva; Tourism: Jose Antonio Gonzales; Natural Resources: Ernesto Maceda; Information: Teodoro Locsin; Budget: Alberto Romulo; Central Bank Governor: Jose Fernandez (retained).

### Mayor dies

Manila (Reuters) — The mayor of Manila's Makati financial district, Mr Nemesio Yabut, aged 60, a key supporter of deposed President Marcos, died of a heart attack in hospital yesterday.

As she promised during the election, Mrs Aquino did away with Mrs Imelda Marcos's most wasteful and corrupt project, the Ministry of Human Settlements, which the President said was "irrelevant". The ministry will not be missed.

The son of the late foreign minister, Mr Alberto Romulo, becomes Budget Minister, and Mr Teodoro Locsin, whose family lost their publishing interests under Mr Marcos's martial law, is the new Minister of Information.

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## Cardinal sets poser for Pope

From Peter Nichols, Rome

Now the immediate crisis in the Philippines is over, the Vatican is evaluating the significance to the Roman Catholic Church as a whole of the decisive hand taken there by the bishops under the leadership of Cardinal Jaime Sin, Archbishop of Manila.

What he did in entering the political arena was without precedent in modern church affairs, and he took the initiative in declaring the rule of President Marcos over without consulting Rome first.

The cardinal's action is seen to have outstanding importance for the complicated question of relations between the Vatican and local churches. Throughout the crisis, the Pope was left to make general statements of hope that bloodshed would be avoided while his bishops in the Philippines were playing a political role far beyond what has happened in Poland or Central America.

Mrs Corason Aquino is seen practically to owe the presidency to the cardinal's support. He legitimized her political claims, brought out the masses in defence of the rebel generals, and achieved what Archbishop Romero, the late leader of the Church in El Salvador, had failed to do by persuading the armed forces to disobey Mr Marcos.

Though Cardinal Sin does not follow the liberation theology devised by Latin American churchmen to meet situations of injustice, he is seen to have achieved in one step all that many of them have been preaching for years.

## Price protest chaos in India

Bombay (AP) — A general strike in protest at food and fuel price rises paralyzed the financial hub of 10 million people and crippled activity in much of the country.

Demonstrators blocked roads and squatted on railway lines, many of them shouting "Down with Rajiv Gandhi".

## Bolivian faces genocide trial

La Paz (Reuters) — Bolivia's Congress has ordered the trial of former president Luis Garcia Meza on charges of genocide, armed sedition, fraud and robbery.

General Garcia Meza, who was toppled in August 1983 and is hiding abroad, is accused of torturing and murdering many of his political opponents.

## Don't call us, we'll call you

Newark (UPI) — Allen Egan Tildsey was the prime suspect in a \$370,000 armoured car robbery, and after 18 months on the run he wanted to give himself up.

But when he tried to surrender to FBI agents, he was unable to persuade them to arrest him — despite repeated telephone calls. They eventually discovered their mistake and obliged.

## New problem on transplant

Tucson (UPI) — Doctors treating Mrs Bernadette Chayrez, the world's first recipient of two artificial hearts are fighting a new complication — fungal pneumonia.

Mrs Chayrez, aged 40, Phoenix, was listed in critical but stable condition at the University of Arizona Medical Centre.

## Baby burnt

Adelaide (Reuters) — Robe McQuade, aged 31, who wrapped his girlfriend's five-month-old baby boy in blanket and put him in microwave oven has been jailed for seven years. Three of the baby's toes had to be amputated.

## Giving up

Tokyo (UPI) — Yoshio Yamada, aged 37, a member of the radical Japanese Red Army, gave himself up to police when he returned home after 13 years in self-exile.

## Poison traces

Nashville (UPI) — Traces of cyanide have been found in a Tylenol capsule lying near the body of a man who had been dead for days before being discovered, but a doctor would not confirm the cause of death.

## Couple's plea

Pasadena (UPI) — A 17-year-old boy has pleaded not guilty to fatally shooting his father, an executive of a Philippine opposition newspaper, and a girlfriend pleaded not guilty to being an accessory. They allegedly tried to disguise the killing as a political assassination.

## Judge's offer

Flagstaff, Arizona (UPI) — Judge William Smith told Traci and Dan Lewis Smith to starve their 10-month-old son to death, offered to reduce their sentences if they would get themselves sterilized.

## Comet shot

White Sands Missile Range, New Mexico (UPI) — A sub-orbital rocket launched a study of the comet Halley's nucleus, the Soviet Union imposed on its own nuclear tests eight months ago "cannot go on indefinitely" unless there is a positive response from the US.

## Spying charge

Catania (AFP) — An Italian Air Force officer and a businessman were charged with handing over to Libya documents on the Nato base at Comiso, Sicily, where US cruise missiles are to be deployed next year.

## Ice marathon

Leeuwarden (Reuters) — More than 16,000 skaters set off over the frozen canals of the north Netherlands on a spectacular ice marathon being staged for only the 14th time in a century.

## Aids action

Stockholm — A Swedish woman whose only son, age nine, died from Aids after receiving infected blood plasma, has started legal proceedings against the American company said to have supplied it.

## Beaked whale

Lincoln City, Oregon (Reuters) — A Bering Sea beaked whale, so rare it has been seen only a few dozen times by man, has beached itself and died near here.

## Miners on Rand stay out

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

The atmosphere at Vaal Reef, the world's second biggest gold mine, was tense yesterday as management reported 10,720 of the 40,000 black miners employed there still on strike.

On Tuesday, some 12,000 blacks working at three of the mine's 10 shafts went on strike. Yesterday miners at a fourth shaft joined the strikers, but some others who had struck earlier reported for work, reducing the total number involved in the stoppage.

The strikers are demanding the unconditional release of nine of their fellows arrested earlier this week in connection with the murder on February 18 of four "team leaders", senior black employees in charge of gangs of workers at the rock face.

A spokesman for the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) said the men believed that those arrested were innocent of the killings.

At a press conference in Johannesburg, Mr Theo Pretorius, the managing director of Vaal Reef, which is owned by the Anglo American Corporation, said no other grievances had been voiced.

## Runcie doubts on missions

Delhi (AP) — The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, said yesterday that he opposed foreign Christian missionaries who sought converts in India.

"The Christian church is a missionary church and will always try to attract members," Dr Runcie, now on a three-week tour of India, told a news conference here. "But this must be the work of Indian missionaries."

## Kremlin session gets away from usual tone of self-congratulation

## Gorbachov sets the seal on new era of reform

From Christopher Walker, Moscow

As the 27th Communist Party Congress began its debates behind closed doors yesterday, Western experts claimed that it had already set the seal on a new "Gorbachov era" marked by economic reform, strict adherence to Marxist-Leninist ideology and willingness, within limits, to explore new directions in foreign policy.

The reformist tone adopted by Mr Mikhail Gorbachov during his five-hour opening address had been widely predicted.

But some Western observers were surprised at the extent of the economic changes endorsed from the rostrum and the degree of self-criticism displayed at what is so often an embarrassingly self-congratulatory forum.

Two pointers to the changing image of the Kremlin leadership stood out for special notice. First Mr Gorbachov's gesture after only a minute of standing ovation that enough was enough and second, Soviet television's decision to show shots of his wife Raisa watching his performance.

Inside Russia, Kremlin wives have in the past been scarcely acknowledged.

"He left no room for doubt that he is firmly on the side of the reformers in the great debate about rescuing the economy," one senior diplomat said.

"But he specifically ruled out any resort to market forces in the drive to end shortages. Whatever else, this man is a real believer in communism."

It was symbolic that after the exhausting speech, Mr Gorbachov led the entire Soviet leadership in laying a wreath at Lenin's Tomb outside the Kremlin walls.

Much of the preceding five hours — which were often heavy on rhetoric and light on specifics — had been used to demonstrate to the party faithful that new faces did not mean any weakening in ideology.

At one point, Mr Gorbachov paid tribute to the KGB and warned they would have to be more vigilant than ever against escalating attempts at subversion by Western secret services.

This and other pointers gave little comfort to Soviet Jews and other dissidents always hoping for a sign of forthcoming liberalization.

troops stationed in Afghanistan at the request of its Government.

Moreover, we have agreed with the Afghan side on the schedule for their phased withdrawal as soon as a political settlement is reached that ensures an actual cessation and dependably guarantees the non-resumption of foreign armed interference in the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

## China:

One can say with gratification that there has been a measure of improvement in the Soviet Union's relations with its great neighbour socialist China. The distinctions in attitudes, in particular, to a number of international problems remain. But we also note something else — that in many cases we can work jointly, co-operate on an equal and principled basis, without prejudice to third countries.

There is no need to explain the significance of this. The Chinese Communists called the victory of the Soviet Union and the forces of progress in the Second World War a prologue to the triumph of the people in China.

## Foreign policy

## Afghanistan:

Counter-revolution and imperialism have turned Afghanistan into a bleeding wound. The Soviet Union supports that country's efforts to defend its sovereignty. We should like, in the nearest future, to withdraw Soviet

## Speech casts spotlight on the Soviet trouble areas

Further excerpts from the speech made by Mr Mikhail Gorbachov, the Soviet leader, to the 27th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party, the text provided by the Soviet news agency Novosti.

## Domestic Issues

## Human rights:

The whole range of the Soviet citizen's socio-political and personal rights and freedoms should promote the broadening and further development of socialist democracy. The party and the state regard the deepening of these rights and freedoms and the strengthening of their guarantees as their primary duty. But the gist of socialism is that the rights of citizens do not, and cannot, exist outside their duties.

## The family:

Our achievements in cultivating the new, socialist type of family are indisputable. Socialism has emancipated women from economic and social oppression, securing for them the opportunity to work, obtain an education and participate in public life on an equal footing with men.

Yet the formation of the

## The manpower shortage:

Some economic managers complain of a manpower shortage. I think the complaints are groundless in most cases. If you look into the matter more closely you will see that there is no shortage of labour. But there is a low level

## Alcoholism:

A fight has been mounted across the country against hard drinking and alcoholism. In the name of the health of society and the individual, we have instituted resolute measures and started a battle against traditions that were shaped and cultivated over the centuries. While we should have no illusions about what has been accomplished, we can safely say that drunkenness has been ebullient out of factories and that there is less of it in public places.

The situation within families is improving. Injuries to production have declined, and order has been tightened. But extensive, persevering and varied efforts are still needed to secure a final break with the prevailing habits. There must be no indulgence here!

## 27th Party Congress

of labour productivity, inadequate work organization and ineffective incentive schemes.

Add to this the creation of superfluous jobs by planning and economic bodies. It is a well-known fact that some of our enterprises, design offices and research institutes have considerably larger staffs than their counterparts abroad that have a similar work load. Once people get down in earnest to improving work organization and incentives, to tightening discipline and setting higher demands, they bring to light untapped potentialities that have never been suspected previously.

## Quality control:

Accelerated scientific and



## Wellington row starts after Queen refers to anti-nuclear policy

From Stephen Taylor, Wellington

The Queen became embroiled in a political row in New Zealand yesterday over her speech at the State Opening of Parliament in which she articulated the Lange Government's intention to maintain its controversial anti-nuclear policy.

Outlining the Government's programme as the Queen of New Zealand, she referred to the Nuclear Free Zone Bill introduced last year, and said that while it was not New Zealand's intention to weaken the security alliance with the United States or Australia, it was acknowledged that the Anzus pact was the subject of dispute.

She added: "When differences arise, the soundness of any friendship is revealed by the efforts made to seek a resolution of those differences. The Government will adopt every diplomatic initiative possible to reach a satisfactory settlement."

Her speech immediately

prompted an attack on the Government by Mr Jim McLay, the Opposition leader, for what he said was insensitivity in including matters of controversy. It was unspoken convention, he said, that New Zealand governments ensured that the Queen was not required to speak on politically sensitive subjects.

Mr David Lange, the Prime Minister, said that the Queen had seen and approved the speech, and that the section dealing with Anzus was not contentious.

Although perfectly proper constitutionally, the speech served to underline an irony in the Queen's different roles: as Queen of New Zealand she outlined policies yesterday which it is hard to conceive she would articulate as a British monarch, whatever government was in power.

Mr Michael Shea, her press secretary, said that she was precluded from interfering

with a speech prepared by the New Zealand Government.

At a state banquet last night the Queen made light of the incident in which two women threw eggs at her on Monday. She said in a speech: "New Zealand has been long renowned for its dairy produce — though I should say that I myself prefer my New Zealand eggs for breakfast."

The Government meanwhile said it would be apologizing to Mr Dun Miahaka, a Maori activist who was arrested on Tuesday while the Royal couple were attending a Maori reception. Mr Miahaka, who was wrongfully detained for non-payment of a fine, has threatened to make a bare-bottom protest during the visit.

A Maori man arrested after baring his bottom at the royal party was remanded on bail of \$NZ50 (about £18) yesterday when he refused to plead to a charge of disorderly behaviour.

## Royal walkabouts will continue

From Our Special Correspondent, Wellington

This week's attack on the Queen by a pair of egg-throwing demonstrators produced a frisson of shock in the royal household. But there appears no likelihood that the Royal Family will withdraw from the kind of intimate public contact which gives their security men nightmares.

As the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh went on walkabout yesterday, a senior member of the household reflected: "The police were horrified before and they are

horrified now. They are quite right. It's the most dangerous situation she can be in. But she insists on doing it."

Yesterday's walkabout was, in fact, a bit out of the ordinary. It had nothing to do with the numbers, which would certainly not have had statisticians reaching for a record book, while the crowd was no more than usually enthusiastic for a glimpse or a chance to exchange a few words with the royal couple.

The distinction of the

Wellington walkabout was the place itself. For this is where the practice which has made the Royal Family far more culpably human for many of the Queen's subjects was first put to the test during the 1970 royal tour to New Zealand.

"The Queen wanted a way to get closer to people," one of those involved said yesterday. "That was what got it all started." Its success led to the concept being incorporated in most subsequent royal programmes.

## Grammys dominated by British musicians

Los Angeles (Reuters) — Phil Collins was the leading Grammy winner as British artists dominated the National Academy of Recording Arts and Sciences annual awards.

Collins, vocalist, drummer, composer and producer, took the album of the year award for *No Jacket Required*, and was also voted producer of the year for the album.

The British singer Sade was voted best new artist, and to complete the British invasion of the Grammys, guitarist Jeff Beck was best rock instrumentalist, Dire Straits best rock group, Cleo Laine best female jazz singer, Andrew Lloyd Webber best contemporary classical composer, and the Rolling Stones were given a lifetime achievement award.

The Rolling Stones were recognized as "the most volatile and intact group to survive the sixties". The award was presented to the band at a ceremony in London's Roof Garden Club by guitarist Eric Clapton and relayed live to the Los Angeles audience.

"We Are The World" from the US was voted best song, best record and best short video of 1985. It was sung by US Aid For Africa, a group of more than 30 leading recording artists.

The three accolades brought awards to Jackson and Ritchie as writers of the best song, and to Quincy Jones as producer of the best record.

Other lifetime achievement awards went to jazz clarinetist and band leader Benny Goodman, and classical guitarist Andres Segovia. Tina Turner was voted best female rock singer of the year, and Don Henley, formerly of the Eagles, took the best male rock



Special Grammy awards to George and Ira Gershwin are accepted by Mrs Ira Gershwin (top) from Barbra Streisand; the British artist Phil Collins (below) won three awards.

singer award. Jazz trumpeter Herb Alpert admitted to being nervous in presenting the award for the best Latin pop performance since one of the five contenders was his wife, Lani Hall. When he opened the sealed envelope the winner was — Lani Hall.

Other leading awards went to Whoopi Goldberg for best comedy recording, Rosanne Cash, best female country artist, Ronnie Milsap, best male country artist, Aretha Franklin, best female rhythm and blues artist, and Stevie Wonder, best male rhythm and blues artist.

## Three key European polls

## Socialist anger at suggestion of rigging in Spain

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

The run-up campaign for Spain's referendum on March 12 on whether to remain in Nato has quickly taken on suspicious and intolerant tones.

In the only Nato country so far to hold a referendum on the issue, the strains of such a divisive matter as defence have quickly become apparent for a still new democracy.

In spite of an appeal for calm by Señor Felipe González, the Prime Minister, opening the campaign on television on Tuesday night, the right-wing opposition has voiced its suspicion that the results might be rigged by the Government.

The Socialist Party has blocked all opposition moves to debate the matter in Parliament until after the referendum.

Polls have shown a stubborn majority for leaving the Atlantic Alliance which Spain joined in 1982, just before the Socialists won office.

Señor José Barrionuevo, the Interior Minister, has insisted the results will come from the National Election Commission and Señor González has acedly reminded Señor Manuel Fraga, the opposition leader, who was once Franco's Information Minister, that "the days of fixing referendum results are long past".

The Socialists, who with 202 votes control Parliament, can point to the practice of suspending Parliamentary debates during regional election campaigns as a precedent.

But when the opposition tried to insist that its ques-

tions would also help clarify voters' minds the Socialist reply was: "It is not a good thing to confuse those who have to decide in the referendum, so the fewer questions the better."

In his broadcast Señor González repeated the Government's central argument that a "yes" verdict is the only position consistent with having just joined the EEC.

Señor Alfonso Guerra, the Deputy Premier, has been touring Asturias, the northern mining region, promising a cut in petrol prices and telling young voters that by staying out of Nato's command structures, as the Government proposes, they will never have to do any military service abroad.

While the Socialist Party rank-and-file are manifestly uncomfortable about their leaders' volte face over Nato since coming to power, there are signs that the temptation to "punish" a Socialist Government by voting "no" looks too tempting for many opposition supporters, landing them inconspicuously in the same camp as the Communists.

Señor Fraga's instructions to abstain appear far too clever a manoeuvre, especially when he wants full integration in Nato.

Señor Javier Pradera, the man in charge of leading articles on *El País*, the Madrid newspaper, has resigned after readers protested, reasonably enough, that the newspaper's impartiality had been damaged by his personally marshalling signatures for a pro-Nato vote.

## French voting change increases candidates

From Diana Geddes, Paris

Nearly 7,000 candidates will be contesting 555 parliamentary seats in the 96 departments of metropolitan France on March 16, according to figures released by the Ministry of the Interior.

Figures for France's nine overseas territories and departments, where a further 22 seats in the new National Assembly will be contested, are not yet available. At the last general election, in 1981, there were only 2,719 candidates. The new system of proportional representation, to be used for the first time, seems partly responsible for the increase in candidates.

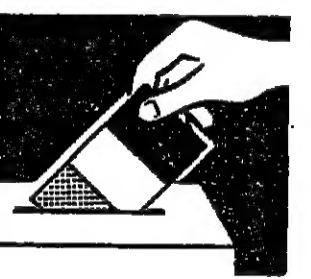
All but four of the 40 government ministers are standing for election, as are 13 senators and 60 per cent of the outgoing Assembly of 491 deputies. As usual, teachers form the biggest single category of candidates — 17 per cent of the total.

Only one quarter of the candidates are women, and they are usually placed so far down the lists that they stand little chance of being elected. There are only 28 women deputies in the outgoing Assembly.

In all, 807 lists are being presented in metropolitan France, an average of eight per department. The right-wing

National Front will be fielding candidates in virtually every department for the first time. The ecologists are presenting lists in 34 departments. Nearly 200 lists are being presented by diverse left-wing and extreme-left groups, in spite of the new PR system.

The figures were released on Tuesday after the deadline for the registration of candidates.



Under new campaign publicity rules party political broadcasts are being regulated to give equal time to Right and Left for the remaining three weeks of the campaign.

A total of 90 minutes television and radio broadcasting time has been allocated to be shared between the parties with deputies already in parliament. The Gaullist RPR and Centre-Right UDF parties are to take 45 minutes each, with 25 minutes for the Communists and 65 for the Socialists.

## Danes likely to back EEC reform package

From Christopher Follett, Copenhagen

Opinion polls forecast a resounding "yes" when Denmark's three million electorate votes today in a national referendum on the so-called Luxembourg package of reforms streamlining the workings of the European Community.

The latest opinion polls, published in *Borsen*, the financial daily, predict 61 per cent for the reforms, with 39 per cent against.

The referendum was called when a leftist parliamentary majority, fearing that the re-

forms would erode Danish national sovereignty, last month rejected a package signed last week by all EEC countries with the exception of Italy, Greece and Denmark itself.

The centre-right Government, which supports the reforms, has warned that a "no" could signal Denmark's gradual exit from the EEC and economic disaster. Denmark's People's Movement Against Membership of the European Community has vowed to campaign for a new plebiscite on Danish membership.

## Bangladesh polls to be held in May

From Ahmed Fazi Dhaka

Bangladesh's chief election commissioner said here yesterday that democratic elections will be held in Bangladesh by the first week of May, before the start of Ramadan.

President Ershad will announce the exact date early next month, but it is not yet known whether the 49 million voters will be asked to vote on the same day for a new Parliament and a President.

The two main opposition alliances have threatened to boycott polls unless they are preceded by General Ershad's resignation and the lifting of martial law.

Three previous attempts to hold elections have been abandoned because of opposition boycott threats.

## Jayewardene still seeks Delhi accord

Colombo (Reuters) — President Jayewardene of Sri Lanka has told India that he is still interested in co-operating with Delhi to find a solution to the island's bloody ethnic conflict.

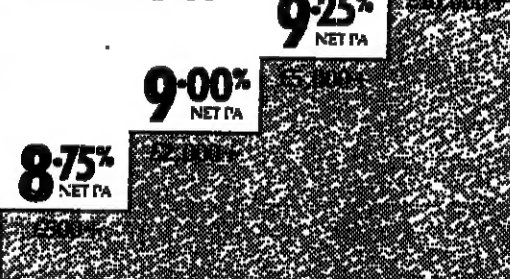
The Indian High Commission said.

President Jayewardene conveyed his views to the High Commissioner, Mr Jyotindra Nath Dixit, who had told the President of India's concern about a recent upsurge in violence between Tamil separatist guerrillas and government troops.

Mr Dixit later flew to Delhi for consultations on the Sri Lankan crisis, carrying a message from President Jayewardene for Prime Minister Mr Rajiv Gandhi, who has mediated in an attempt to resolve the conflict.

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## THE ARTS

Television  
A spread  
of red

As the old song put it, "Stalin wasn't stalling", even after the cessation of hostilities. Part of the American response was the Marshall Plan, which provided munificently for the "rehabilitation" of Western Europe while perpetrating a form of economic colonialization. Channel 4's second series of rerun propaganda newsreels of the period, *The March of Time: The American Century*, pointed out that the agency which dispensed these megadollars was staffed in the main by American businessmen, identifying two of them as former directors of Time Life, whose president Henry Luce was the inspiration behind the newsreels.

So much for conspiracy theories. The "documentary" itself turned out to be a predictably risible blend of dubious voice-over clips purporting to show the evil spread of red tentacles across the globe from "once-prod Poland" to "the legendary Danube". There were also inserts of well-groomed actors posing as average Joe's to deliver lines such as "we shoulda cracked down on those bums at the end of the war".

Uncle Joe, meanwhile, went from strength to strength, notwithstanding the global indignation marshalled against him. Indignation was evident, too, in the programme that followed on the same channel, the tub-thumping *Diverse Reports*. The journalist Anna Coote seized the platform to espouse the incorporation of the European Convention on Human Rights, in which case she was abetted by Harriet Harman MP, Lord Scarman and all.

The General Secretary of the N.C.C.L. rehearsed a litany of allegedly repressive legislation, there were shots of freezing coppers in the snow of Moleworth and we saw stretches of well-picketed razor-wire somewhere in east London. Miss Coote did not help her case by omitting to mention, in a round-up of "retrospective legislation", that Norman Fowler's high-handed mismanagement of Social Security claimants has been reversed by the courts (which surly demonstrates the continuing efficacy of judicial safeguards), while her statement that "most people have to rely on legal aid" to satisfaction in civil suits is flatly untrue: most of us (and I suspect this includes Miss Coote herself) earn too much to qualify for this dubious safety net.

Martin Cropper

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Brighton Beach  
Memoirs  
Lyttelton

Neil Simon has long since proved himself the finest playwright operating within the limits of the commercial American theatre. Other able comic technicians have successfully adapted their material to Broadway taste; but with Simon there is rarely any sense of compromise. He writes as a free artist whose work happens to square precisely with what his public will take.

But, just as Ayckbourn has met with transatlantic resistance, so Simon has persistently been cold-shouldered by the London public, both in his early wisecracking days and since his steady development (again paralleling Ayckbourn) into serious comedy. The reason for this, I suspect, lies partly in his open reliance on autobiography, which is far more popular among American than British spectators. The sight of a man telling his life-story with a cast of stars is thrilling to Mr Simon's compatriots; it encourages the dream that anybody can make it to the top. The appetite for such personal revelations is seldom indulged by British writers, and I doubt whether it would have done Ayckbourn's houses much good if he had publicized his real-life models for

## Theatre

Lovingly shaped  
family comedy

The Norman Conquests and Bedroom Farce.

I hope therefore that readers of this newspaper and of other advance interviews will put aside the memory of Mr Simon's Brooklyn childhood and his hero-worshipping relationship with his brother Danny, and take *Brighton Beach Memoirs* at its face value, as a beautifully shaped family comedy with its heart in the right place even though it is simultaneously worn on the sleeve.

Set in 1937, the piece follows a stormy week in the life of a hard-pressed Jewish immigrant family. Jack, the father (Harry Towb), puts in a nine-hour day as a tailor's cutter, and then goes on to a spare-time job to support his own family and that of his wife's widowed sister. Large as it is, Carl Tom's cross-section of their two-storey house is bursting at the seams; and the voice of Frances de la Tour, as the mother, is habitually pitched to a note of weary exasperation as she prepares yet another hated dinner of liver and cabbage.

Building up to two such unappealing meals, the play simultaneously examines the shared life of the family and the fortunes of its separate members. Blanche, the sister, is encouraging the attentions of an Irish neighbour; her daughter Nora wants to leave school and take her chance in show business. Stanley, Jack's eldest son, comes

home from his shoe-shop job under threat of the sack. Put like that, it sounds like the small change of domestic situation-comedy. But there are two elements that transform it into something at once much funnier and more serious.

The first is Simon's use of the younger brother, the 15-year-old Eugene, as his spokesman. In the first torments of puberty (dropping his napkin so as to spy on Nora's legs under the table) and rage against his illogical parents ("Stop that yapping", his mother barks; "I've got a cake in the oven"), Eugene treats the audience as the ideal court of appeal for which adolescence always yearns. He is also temperamentally a watcher; not only of any female flesh caught unawares in the bathroom, but of the miniature political dramas

enacted through every room of the house — and also, needless to say, of himself. "As long as I didn't get blamed, I didn't feel too bad", he confesses; then adds, with the self-satisfaction of a keen observer, "I discovered a streak of selfishness in myself".

It goes without saying that Eugene also sees himself as a writer; but this is yet another comic element. The comparison with Adrian Mole is, plausibly but irresistibly, the idea of putting an aloof distance between himself and these people he happens to have been condemned to live with; it goes along with the orphan fantasy, which he also raises as if nobody else had ever thought of it. With his ill-fitting knickerbockers and ac-

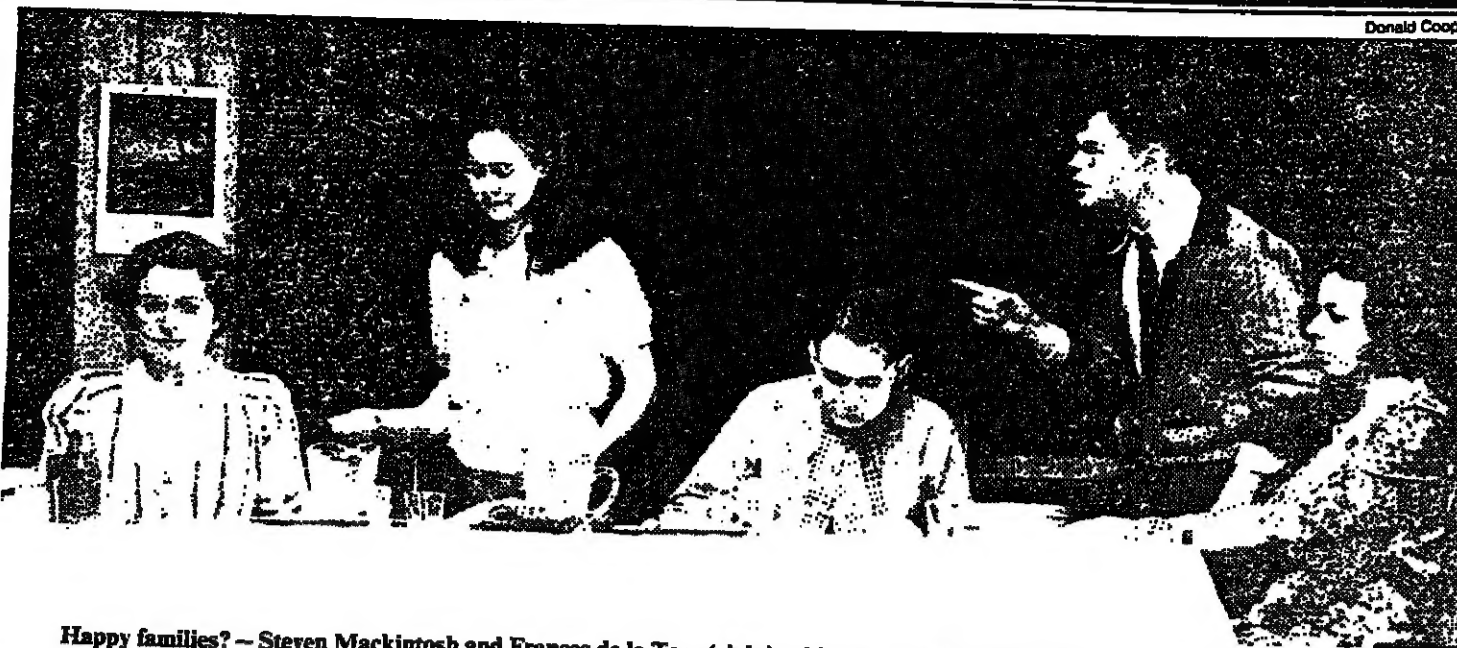
cusing, bespectacled gaze, Steven Mackintosh's Eugene is a truthfully hilarious embodiment of the last days of childhood.

Simultaneously, as Eugene comes into comic focus so do the lives upon which he is focusing; and Simon has organized these so as to present an ever-widening series of social circles. There is the narrow circle of the family itself; beyond that there is the outside world of opportunity and defeat — with Stanley running the danger of losing his job by challenging his bullying boss. The row over Blanche's new man brings Irish-Jewish hostilities into the foreground. Meanwhile, news that a party of Polish refugee relatives are due to descend on the family stretches the net out to the limit. Beginning with a family, Simon

ends up by writing about his country.

The tone throughout, even in passages on the brink of sentimentality, is utterly secure. Characters who seem sketchily drawn all spring to life when their moment arrives; particularly so in the case of Alison Fiske's poor-relation Blanche who blazes up like a long-smouldering rocket in a climactic row with her sister. As usually with Simon, the scenes are mainly laid out as duologues, but they offer prolonged chains of thrifty comic invention and, in Michael Rudman's production, each two-character encounter appears in the context of the whole life of the house. There are times when the very furniture seems to be breathing.

Irving Wardle



Happy families? — Steven Mackintosh and Frances de la Tour (right), with Alison Fiske (left), Lisa Jacobs and Robert Glenister

## Dance

## Well worth a wide showing

Aninta  
San Carlo, Naples

Well, the two greatest male dancers of our time have both decided to cast themselves as grey-haired fathers in their latest ballets (I must add that they both need to powder their heads for it). Rudolf Nureyev plays the doctor in his production of *Washington Square* at the Paris Opéra and Vladimir Vassiliev in his *Aninta* in Naples.

You could translate *Aninta* freely and facetiously as "Little Orphan Annie". The Chekhov short story on which it is based is called *Anna round the neck*, a punning reference to the troubles its heroine brings on her husband and to the award he dreams of, the ribbon and cross of the Order of St Anna. Helpfully, the San Carlo programme prints an Italian translation of the complete tale, but I think anyone could follow the action without that help.

It concerns Annie who, when her musician father takes to drink after his wife's death and neglects his work, sacrifices herself to marriage with a pompous little government official for the family's sake. But he is too mean to help daddy and her little brothers. Saddened, she blossoms only at a local charity



Warning spark of humour: Vladimir Vassiliev at the ball

ball, where her beauty and innocent flirtatiousness turn all heads, including that of the Governor.

The balance between comedy and tragedy is very nicely struck, not least because all three leading characters show qualities that are likeable although less than admirable. Edkaterina Maximova makes a convincing young girl in the opening scenes, puts a soft bloom on a love duet with the poor student whom she relinquishes for her marriage, and blossoms gloriously in the ballroom episode.

Here she runs a gamut of moods from shy surprise to exhilarated delight, from a duet that carefully keeps a handsome young suitor at his distance, through the wild enthusiasm of two eager officers, to the soigné attentions of His Excellency himself. On the way she takes in solos that show her still a prodigious virtuoso and a subtle stylist, but the most memorable moment of all is when, reappearing with the Governor after a discreet retirement, drunk with attention more than wine, she teeters with tipsy gravity down a short flight of steps.

Gali Abaidulov, another Russian guest (from the Maly Ballet in Leningrad), proves the perfect foil as her silly husband Modest. With a balding dome to his long head, and a comfortable little paunch (the former genuine, the latter artificial), he holds himself in stiff dignity but moves with surprising sprightliness. When he finally gets the medal he wants, negligently handed over by the Governor as a little sweetener, his joy knows no bounds. Well, almost none: he does remember to offer only his little finger for underlings to shake in congratulation.

Vassiliev has given most of the dancing to these two and to the local company, but his own performance is unmistakably a starring role for all that. With spectacles perched precariously down his nose, neatly bearded, and in suits that give him a faintly neglected look, he runs to seed before your eyes but still maintains a warning spark of humour.

At the ball, after dancing with innumerable young women and then wandering off to pretend to conduct the band, he eventually has to be carried off feet first because of

but still able to delight in the falling flakes; or earlier, when memories of his dead wife set him dancing, gently, gracefully, the memory of a youth in a greybeard's body.

It is much to the credit of the San Carlo company that they hold their own with such stars. Agostino d'Aloia as the poor student and Fulvio d'Albero as the most dashing of her admirers both cope unflinched by the tricky partnering which their duets with Maximova demand. D'Albero has some nippy solos too, and several other dancers stand out in brief roles, not least Margherita Veneruso as a pretty skater.

Violetta Elvin has just taken charge of the ballet company. Anyone who remembers her as a ballerina with the Royal Ballet for its first decade at Covent Garden — the only rival ever to give Fonteyn a run for her money — will be unsurprised to know that, returning to ballet after years of domesticity, she sees her first priority as raising standards of professionalism and morale. She has good material to work with.

A problem is that they dance seldom except in the operas. After the short run of *Aninta*, there are no more ballet nights until June, when Carla Fracci will dance in a new *Romeo and Juliet*. For the 1986-87 season Elvin has been promised three ballet programmes; she wants to increase that in subsequent years to four, to maintain a repertoire, build up Italian dancers and undertake tours.

*Aninta* should help with that. It is well worth showing more widely. Valeri Gavrilin's score is attractive, tuneful, not very deep but good light music. Bella Kaplan Mani-levich's costumes are stylish, and her settings allow the action to move quickly from one scene to another.

Vassiliev has adapted the ballet's structure from an earlier film ballet by Alexander Belinsky, but the two-act version is about twice the length, with extra scenes and all new choreography. The characterizations are effected more in dance than acting, and the plot unfolds with the clarity, swiftness and deliberate exaggeration of a strip cartoon. The Neapolitan audience, usually more interested in opera, responded enthusiastically. For the Russian guests and the local dancers alike, a definite success; and for the new ballet director a most auspicious beginning.

John Percival

Fires of London/  
Cleobury  
Elizabeth Hall

The Fires of London are victims of their own success. Having built up a reputation for music-theatre, they tend to lose much of their audience when there is not a Maxwell Davies spectacular on the bill. On Tuesday night this was a problem both for them and for us, since musical communication becomes hazardous across so many rows of empty seats. But they still pleased with a programme of excellent chamber music, completed by an outrageous novelty.

This was *Excuse Me*, a dance in which Davies joins hands with Charles Diddind. By comparison with the treatment he has handed out to Purcell and Handel, this was a benign exposure of the English past: its vernacular tradition has, after all, fewer pretensions to prick. Of course, his four Diddind songs do not go without considerable alteration in being arranged for Mary Thomas and sextet, and his talk in the programme of taking "a few liberties with the music" has to be understood as just one of his jokes. But the effect is to give Diddind the benefit of superior craftsmanship and modern disharmony; Davies is on his colleague's side. What results is a cynical caricature of marriage, a mad scene (inevitable, perhaps, but effective), a lament and a drunken dirge, this last cut off for a coda of extraordinary pathos where the cello sings the tune of the lament, joined by high violin. In what is perhaps Davies's fond farewell to the comprehensible anxieties of the 1970s.

The other new piece was much more serious. Having contributed one strong work to the Fires' repertoire, Philip Grange was invited back for a second, and has produced in his *Variations* a piece that is formally ingenious, full of imagination, often very lively and yet consistently in earnest. The only false note was struck in the opening slow movement, but there it could well have been the fault of the weak percussionist that the taps and scrapes sounded like so many inert signals. The challenging scherzo has an impressive harmonic roundness and beautiful liquid doublings: the finale brings together the substances of the other movements in a pregnant collision. This is altogether a piece that demands to be heard again — like Bayan Northcott's Sextet, whose second performance took one a little further into its suave, sure movement and its wit.

For the rest, there was more Davies. David Campbell, accompanied by Stephen Pruslin, played *Hymnos* and the early Clarinet Sonata with firmly dedicated mastery, and the *Seven In Nomine* were torn out of the air by the evening's conductor, Nicholas Cleobury.

Paul Griffiths

LPO/Solti  
Festival Hall

Tough, decisive and lean. Sir Georg Solti's view of Bruckner's Symphony No 7 compelled attention precisely because it seemed to cut against the music's natural grain. Bruckner the creator of lyrically expansive, epic paragraphs; Solti the master of sudden impact: they comple-

## Concerts

mented each other in a tense, unpredictable sort of way.

Solti's approach was evident from his vivid handling of that huge opening theme. The dynamic range he squeezed out of it was enormous, the prominence given to tune over background possibly a shade blatant. Time and again these qualities re-emerged, but it was his extraordinarily clean-cut phrasing that most caught the ear. Greatly in evidence was that familiar, impatient flick of the left wrist the Solti signal that one phrase has been signed, sealed and delivered, and another is about to start. There were few attempts to smooth over the dramatic transitions which Bruckner himself deliberately left jagged.

Only at the Adagio's start did this strategy seem short-winded and a little too calculating for such intense outpourings (Bruckner's "funeral music" for his revered Wagner, after all). But as the movement progressed Solti's refusal to sentimentalize, and his unmatchable ear for rich orchestral forces that stop just short of sturdiness, paid dividends. The climax, reached via a series of exactly graded crescendos, will long linger in the memory: even the cymbal player, having delivered his controversial contribution, seemed reluctant to sit down and resume his eternal vigil.

A fine performance by the London Philharmonic Orchestra was marred only by some nondescript Wagner-tuba

playing. The instruments glinted handsomely; the players' technique sounded a bit rusty.

Inevitably Haydn's Symphony No 95 seemed somewhat prefatory to the main entertainment; yet the performance, though tautly controlled, had many deft touches. The Trio's famous cello solo was delivered with a light bow and considerable style by Robert Truman.

Richard Morrison

Hemsley/Vignoles  
Wigmore Hall

David Wilson-Johnson caused a flurry if not an avalanche along the *Winter* songs in the poet Muller's revised order rather than Schubert's allegedly arbitrary one. Thomas Hemsley, now celebrating the thirty-fifth anniversary of his first London song recital, has done it both ways. The conviction with which he not only states but, in his seemingly ageless baritone, realizes his preference for Schubert's order is absolute. Tuesday's performance was outstanding in its culminative power and integrity. He justifies his choice in purely musical terms. He proves that there is no need to give the words the microscope treatment: Schubert's very settings activate them if only the performer has the ears to

hear and will take the time to listen. Hemsley realizes, for instance, that Schubert knew exactly what he was doing in making the most demands on the voice just where he wanted to arrest the ear. By giving, each awkward interval its due weight and measure in tricky lines like the final couplets of "Irishich" and "Rast", or where the register strains in pain or defiance, Hemsley achieves Schubert's aim of setting the lines apart as biting, epigrammatic motifs.

His entirely musical concentration on phrasing and timing has its effect, too, in the long term. How effective, for example, his echo in "Der Wegweiser" of the repeated notes of the very first song, now given a new and fearsome context by cunning pacing and emphasis. In this Roger Vignoles played no small part. His understanding of the chemistry of the work is already as deeply assimilated as Hemsley's; his fingers, notably in the volatile triplets of "Erstarrung" and in his richly variegated handful of fallen leaves in "Lenzte Hoffnung", are bold and athletic servants of his mind.

On one point only did I remain unconvinced. In a performance of such sustained insight there can be no justification for stopping half-way. Long applause and an even longer interval are poor substitutes for the shock of the posthorn's call.

Hilary Finch

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# Winner in the Filipino power game

## THE TIMES PROFILE

SALVADOR LAUREL

**A**mid the turbulence of politics in the Philippines, Salvador Laurel, appointed yesterday by Corazon Aquino as her vice-president, prime minister and foreign minister, represents a stabilizing link with the past.

For Laurel comes from a distinguished family which counts a president, ambassador and provincial governors among its forebears. The irony of the present situation is that had it not been for the assassination of his old friend Benigno Aquino in 1983, the two men might even now have been vying for office, renewing the kind of political activity that has not been possible since the introduction of martial law in 1972 by the former president, Ferdinand Marcos.

It was in 1972 that the bicameral House of Congress was dissolved and Laurel entered a political wilderness. Seven years previously "Doy" Laurel's older brother Jose, as speaker of the House of Representatives, had ensured for Marcos the presidential nomination and election.

In 1971 Marcos dumped the family for their part in the making of the president. The complexities in the relationship between the Laurel and Marcos families are compounded by the fact that the ex-president owes his life — three times, by his own account — to the Laurels.

In 1939 Jose P. Laurel Senior, the new prime minister's father, as chief justice drafted the Supreme Court judgement that acquitted Marcos of the murder of a political rival. Later, as president during the war-time occupation, he twice secured Marcos's escape from the Japanese police, who were hunting the young partisan leader.

In the final months the family were evacuated to Tokyo, and among their group was Benigno Aquino Senior, who served in the occupation government. Young Doy was at school there, head shaven, speaking Japanese, with children of other government officials whose fathers worked for administrations in countries occupied by Japan.

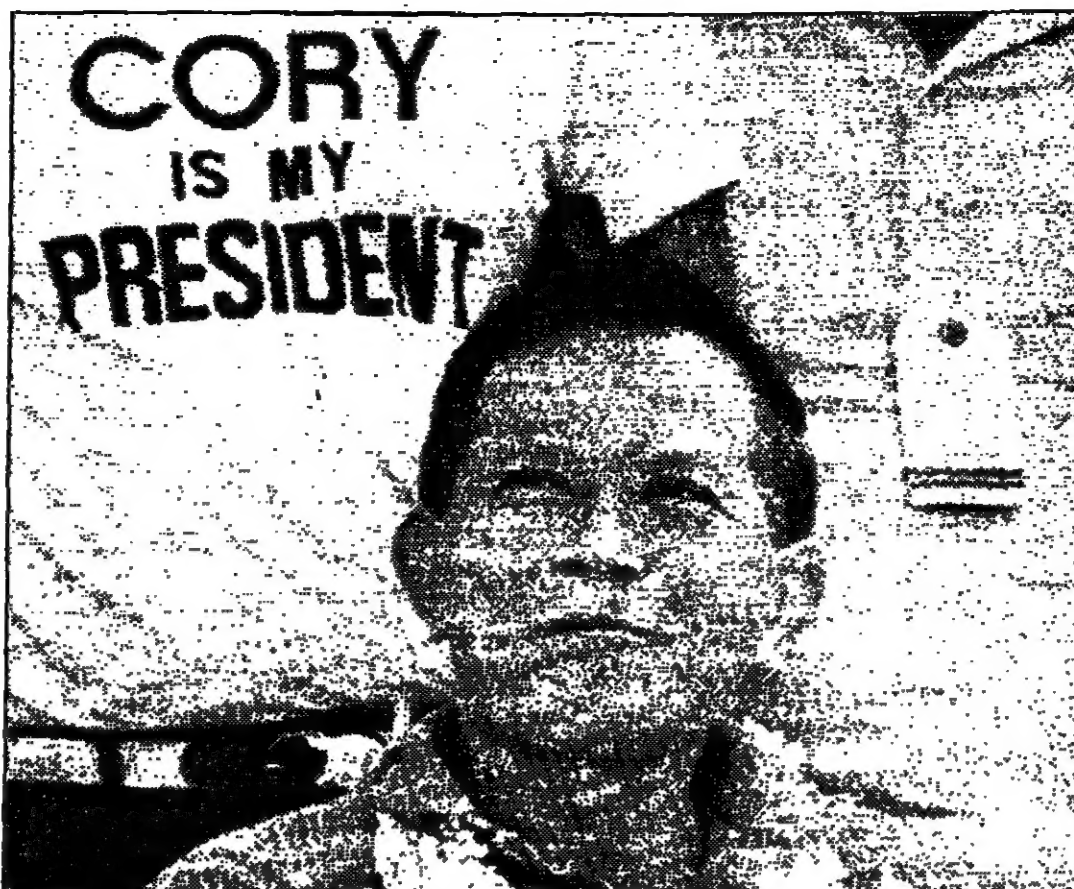
After the war Doy's father and others were tried as collaborators. Doy himself remains convinced that if there had been a verdict his father would have been acquitted; in the event Manuel Roxas, then president, issued a general amnesty and Jose P. Laurel Senior was freed.

The issue of collaboration remained dead in the Philippines until Marcos's campaign managers resurrected it in an attempt to counter allegations of the president's faked war record as a hero of the guerrilla resistance to the Japanese.

As his family and the majority of Filipinos see it, Laurel père was only doing his duty, protecting his compatriots caught between the hammer of the Japanese invader and the anvil of the American liberator.

In 1949 the old man did try to make a comeback as an elected president. His son believes that he had sufficient popularity to win. But, he adds with ironical topicality, "it was a crooked, bloody election".

Young Doy is now 57, and was the original choice for presidential candidate of Unido, the biggest opposition grouping in the Filipino parliament. Towards the end of martial law in 1978 he was elected an MP, but he did not follow Marcos into the breakaway New Society party, and has since set himself at a distance from the politics of those years.



Power at last: Salvador Laurel, right-hand man to Corazon Aquino

None the less, other opposition parties regarded him as being too closely identified with the old regime, and he was eventually obliged to stand down in favour of Mrs Aquino. He has thus come to occupy a peculiar common ground between the Aquino family and the late presidency which it so bitterly, and fatally, opposed.

During the election campaign, Laurel's political views were nowhere in evidence. He confined himself to attacking Marcos's record on everything from human rights to the economy. Given his family's strong ties with the Marcos family, however, there were suggestions during the campaign that he might join the Marcos ticket as vice-president, if the incumbent president looked likely to attract enough support. It would certainly have suited the

interests of both, and Marcos never denied it. Laurel has always been ambitious for high political office. It is difficult to identify his specific political beliefs, although he can be expected to take a conservative attitude to the American bases on the Philippines. He is also seen as the politician with the closest ties to Japan, through his father, and is clearly seen as an "asset" by Tokyo.

A short, muscular man with a dark and powerful voice, Doy hails from Batangas province, south of Manila, whose sons are noted for their fiery disposition. His family can trace its ancestry to a scion of the Sultanate of Brunei before the arrival of the Spaniards in the Philippines.

Doy's boyhood was spent in a strict household. As a student of

the violin, his earliest ambition was to become a professional musician, but the impulse waned on the night when he had to play for some dinner guests and discovered to his dismay that musicians eat last on such occasions. His father urged him to take up medicine, but law proved a more attractive option, and he left to take a master's degree at Yale.

By 1949 the politician within him had started to assert itself when he won the inter-university oratorical competition sponsored by the Civil Liberties Union with a contribution called "Child of Perfidy"; it was a clear forerunner of the modern style of Doy oratory, laying siege to the older generation of Filipinos just as he has more recently done to the Marcos presidency.

One section of that speech,

## BIOGRAPHY

Born: November 18 1928.  
Married to Celia Franco Diaz.  
Eight children.  
1967: Senator of the Republic (until 1973).  
1968: International representative at the United Nations general assembly (until 1970). Other positions: professor of law and jurisprudence; founder of

the Citizens' Aid Legal Society; director of the International Legal Aid Association; member of the Integrated Bar of the Philippines; and Yale Club of the Philippines.  
1981: Leader of UNIDO (United Nations Industrial Development Organization).  
1986: Prime minister of the Philippines.

although drenched in youthful utopianism, seems particularly apt today in the wake of his nation's deliverance from its dictator. "And when that fateful day of reckoning shall come, when I shall reap the whirlwind of the wind you have sown, when brother shall kill brother, rich against poor, landlord against tenant, hold against bullet, law against lawlessness, when the whole countryside shall be red with blood, black with hate and dreary with desolation, I shall use the last ounce of my strength to crawl over your grave and vomit upon it the bile of my hate and the venom of my righteous indignation, in final tribute to your eternal memory."

The stigma of having had a collaborator father contributed more than anything else to Doy's early militancy. By 1966 he had founded the Citizens' Legal Aid Society — payment for which was frequently made in the form of two chickens or a basket of eggs — and 10 years later that initiative earned him the award of "most outstanding legal aid lawyer of the year" by the International Bar Association in Stockholm.

In the same year he became one of the two youngest senators in the Philippines (Benigno Aquino was the other) and articulated the public desire for reform with a speech called "The Seven Imperatives of Change" before the Manila Rotary Club in 1970.

The introduction of martial law in the Philippines in 1972 heralded a black dawn for any politician not closely and overtly linked with the politics of President Marcos. Not only was Con-

gress abolished, but all news media with a dissenting voice were effectively wiped out. A grim joke doing the rounds in Manila at the time described the country as a nation of 40 million cowards and one son of a bitch.

By this time Doy was in the United States, having escaped the arrest that so many of his countrymen endured. Towards the end of the decade he was spending a great deal of his time trying to mobilize support for his "Third Force" concept under the banner of the Nacionalista Party.

Six years ago Laurel opposed Marcos's ruling New Society Movement machine in the local Batangas election, which, with its snatched ballot boxes and violent cajoling of the electorate, was a sad precursor of the events of the past weeks.

For Salvador Laurel, no less than for his compatriots now deeply disenchanted with the president's increasingly dictatorial style, 1983 and the Aquino murder was the crucial catalyst. Doy was in the forefront of the street protests calling for Marcos's resignation and a vital element in the erosion of New Society support in the local elections the following year.

International outrage at the conduct of the presidential election, the "palace revolt" by Fidel Ramos and Juan Ponce Enrile, and the induction of a martyr's widow have all served to provide Laurel with an acceptability for which he has been "training" since the Second World War.

David Watts and Alan Franks

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The requirements are demanding but successful applicants get a probationary commission and their tuition paid, plus at least £5,039 pa.

When they finish their degree course they go on to an Officers

training course at Sandhurst to confirm their commission.

### THE REQUIREMENTS FOR AN UNDERGRADUATE CADETSHIP.

The applicant must be over 17 and intend to graduate before 25; be at, or have been promised a place at, a university, polytechnic or college of higher education; be able to pass the Army's 3-day Officer Selection Board and be willing to serve at least 5 years as an Officer (including the course at Sandhurst).

On the other hand, if your son or daughter is already reading for a degree, he or she could apply for a Bursary. This amounts to £900 a year, is tax free and additional to any education authority grants.

It is intended to help people who want careers as Army Officers to complete their degree courses. Applicants have to meet the challenge of the Army's three-day Officer Selection Board.

On graduation Bursars also do the seven months Officer training course at Sandhurst. On completion of which they can take up either a 3 year Short Service Commission or a Regular Commission.

At the end of a Short Service Commission, a useful tax-free gratuity is paid. A Regular Commission is pensionable.

### Can we help you?

Write to Major John Floyd, Army Officer Entry, Dept F618, Empress State Building, Lillie Road, London SW6 1TR.

Tell him your son or daughter's date of birth, school and academic qualifications and we will clarify and expand on what we have to offer.

**Army Officer**

## A rose from the ashes

How restoration work by a small team of craftsmen is healing the damage caused to York Minster by lightning

Just two hours after the blaze that reduced the south transept of York Minster to a charred and blackened shell, Peter Gibson was strapped to a fire brigade ladder and hoisted 100 feet into the air to inspect the damage to the stained glass of the historic rose window.

The sight that greeted him could hardly have been worse. The 8,000 sections of glass that formed the intricate pattern of the window had cracked and splintered into 40,000 fragments. Many of the soldered joints holding them in place had melted.

"It was heartbreaking," said Mr Gibson, Superintendent of the York Glaziers Trust. "The minister is more than just a building to those of us who work on it. It is a large part of our lives, and the window itself was as badly damaged as it could be without being totally destroyed. Restoring it to all its old glory would be the most challenging conservation task involving stained glass this century."

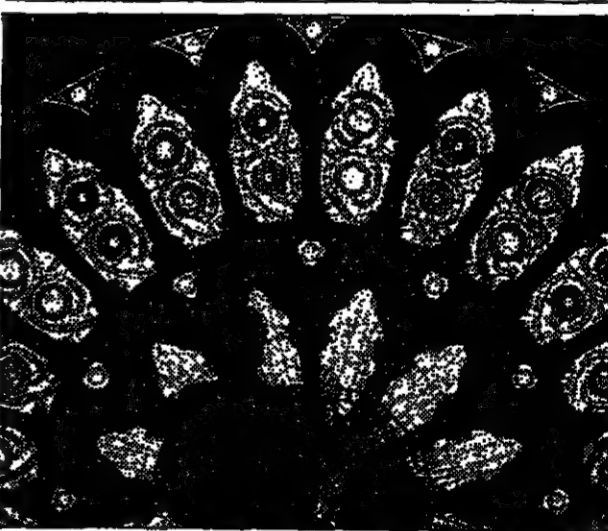
### 'This building gets to you'

Twenty months after the blaze swept through the 13th century transept in the early hours of July 9 1984, the speed and extent of the transformation has been remarkable.

It has been achieved by the careful marrying of modern building techniques to skills that have changed little over the centuries.

A dedicated but surprisingly small force of stonemasons, woodcarvers, joiners and glaziers has worked non-stop. They have removed all evidence of fire damage and have begun to rebuild the roof and the elaborate vaulted ceiling, with its cobweb of solid oak ribs and hand-carved bosses.

The original bosses featured a simple foliage design, but their 20th-century replacement will be much more elaborate. The children's television programme Blue Peter asked its viewers to submit



Back to life: the lovingly restored stained-glass window

Many of the most experienced men have been on the workforce since they left school, and remain despite the temptations of higher wage packets outside. They share a feeling that they are creating history.

Only half a dozen of the original bosses from the bolted ceiling were saved, and more than 60 new ones are being hand-carved by the minister's head carver Geoff Butler and his assistant. The small oak bosses, 22in in diameter, each take up to three weeks to finish and the larger ones, 36in in diameter, take six weeks. It will take up to three years to complete them all.

The original bosses featured a simple foliage design, but their 20th-century replacement will be much more elaborate. The children's television programme Blue Peter asked its viewers to submit

### CONCISE CROSSWORD (NO 886)

ACROSS

- 8 As a result (2,11)
- 9 Sea inlet (3)
- 10 Blackmail (9)
- 11 Bump (3)
- 12 Solo musical act (7)
- 13 Stimulated (7)
- 14 Military walk (5)
- 15 Soothing (9)
- 16 Congest (3)
- 17 Disturbing (13)

DOWN

- 1 Leafy main vein (6)
- 2 Chorus singer (6)
- 3 Hobby (8)
- 4 Clergyman (6)
- 5 Contented cat (4)
- 6 Demand (6)
- 7 Dog baw (6)
- 12 Burnt remains (3)
- 14 Burial place (8)
- 15 Curve (3)
- 16 Easily handled (6)
- 17 Selfish person (6)
- 18 Sunk (6)
- 20 Reconnect (6)
- 21 Public respect (6)
- 23 Driver (4)

SOLUTION TO NO 885

ACROSS: 1 Madcap 4 Floods 7 Nony 8 Strident 9 Measure 13 Cow 16 Extraordinary 17 Ave 19 Duodenal 24 Pleasure 25 Fake 26 Hernia 27 Dross

DOWN: 1 Many 2 Dismantle 3 Pasta 4 Firer 5 Odds 6 Dringo 10 Scold 11 Cargo 12 Exile 13 Complicate 14 Ways 15 Veda 18 Value 20 Uvula 21 Dread 22 Warn 23 Zest

into position, and a 25mph wind was blowing through the scaffolding. "Despite the storm, it still rains in and the snow is blown through," he said. "It's been a long hard winter, and there are times when you could cry and you step back and look at it, then it's a different feeling."

The restoration will cost between £3 million and £5 million and will take a further three years to complete. The bill will be met by the Ecclesiastical Insurance Fund; public donations of £500,000 have been used to install an upgraded lightning conductor system.

Many of the repairs are still under cover but the spectacular success in the restoration of the rose window is there for all to see. Some 39 panes have been repaired, half the window, and it has gone on display in the chapter house.

The repairs to the window are barely visible, a testimony to the success of the method of gluing the fragments together with a special adhesive and then sandblasting them between two layers of clear glass before relaunching. The remaining panes will be completed by the late summer.

### 'I am just part of a chain'

Many of the men working on the restoration are determined to leave their own mark, their initials, their names or a symbol on the section of the transept they have repaired. But not Peter Gibson, one of the five glaziers working on the window.

"I simply see myself carrying on the traditions of the earlier craftsmen, and all I have tried to do is to make sure these windows are passed on to future generations. I am just part of that chain of people who have worked on the building down the centuries and that is very special. That is enough."

Peter Davenport

**Insist on...**

**HIGH & DRY**

Really Dry Gin

هكذا من الأصل



# BOOKS

## Light of our many Dark Ages

A.S. Byatt reviews the life and work of a vital scholar bearing the mark of the maker

HELEN WADDELL  
By Dame Felicitas Corrigan  
Gollancz, £16.95



In Paris, in 1924, Helen Waddell spent a strange night in which she became the aged Héloïse, Abbess of the Paraclete, with Abélard 20 years dead, and realized that for the young nun her exposition of his theology was simply "gratifying an ancient lust." *Peter Abélard*, that poised account of passion, ambition, treachery, penitence, and castration, was published in 1933, when Miss Waddell was already acclaimed as the translator of *Medieval Latin Lyrics* and the rescuer of *The Wandering Scholar*. Anyone who, like me, knowing these bare facts, had imagined her as remote, unworried, or romantic, should read Felicitas Corrigan's biography, which is a revelation.

Helen Waddell was born in Tokyo, the youngest of the eight children of an Irish missionary in the Scottish United Presbyterian Church: a resourceful man, with a passionate interest in the Trinity and the proper translation of the names of the Godhead. His wife died in Belfast when Helen was small; he remarried to provide a mother for his brood. On his death Helen became designated as companion to her stepmother who, although Helen did take a degree at Queen's University, managed increasingly to restrict her movements and life in an archetypally "stepmotherly" manner, finally declining from socialism into frightening alcoholism before her death. This released Helen to go to Oxford, aged 31 and already white-haired, to try to take up her education. Lady Margaret Hall perceptively gave her a travelling scholarship to Paris, which resulted in her major translations.

The immense popular success of these is difficult for us now to imagine. I think Helen Waddell was fitted by literary London, became a friend of Stanley Baldwin, and set up house with her elderly and married publisher, Otto Kilmann. Felicitas Corrigan offers some evidence that this relationship was not sexual, but even-handedly points out that its inception was the spur to the writing of *Peter Abélard*. All her life Helen Waddell was kept alive by highly intelligent, civilized epistolary relations with older men — pre-eminently the great George Saintsbury, whose quoted letters are elegantly flirtatious, humane, and intelligently stringent. During the Second World War she lost two beloved nephews, and began to suffer from attacks of amnesia, the first signs of the organic brain disease that destroyed her mind during the years before her death.

Felicitas Corrigan, a nun from Stanbrook Abbey, writes with controlled and convincing enthusiasm of her subject's energy and intelligence, and with considerable sharpness of the moral failings of those in her story, including his heroine. She makes an attempt to do justice to Helen Waddell's stepmother's virtues, but is severe on her vices, and announces on her death that Helen "was glad to be rid at last of the narrow house animated with the soul of a porwiggle." She is also severe with Otto Kilmann for asking too much of his gifted author, and for requiring his breakfast to be cooked for him, however inconvenient. And she is severe on Helen Waddell for Helen's own reasons, that Helen might have been accused of being the slothful servant of Christ's parable of the Talents, who buried what Milton called "that one Talent which is death to hide." (Dame Felicitas does not like Milton, Helen Waddell did.)

Helen Waddell used as the opening of *Peter Abélard* a twelfth-century street-song which she translated *Time goes by: And naught do I. Felicitas Corrigan* points out rightly how very much she did do, but is filled with anticipatory anguish when Helen decides to buy a large house in Primrose Hill, which predictably becomes time-consuming and a burden, a home for dependants, which was damaged in the Blitz. The biographer is pleasingly clear about priorities; great gifts are there to be used. But the achievements were very considerable. Every now and then someone brings the Middle Ages, or the Dark Ages, alive for us; and the public responds with such intensity that it is clear how powerful a need we have both for continuity with the distant past and for knowledge. Le Roy Ladurie's *Montaillou*, Huizinga's *Waning of the Middle Ages* are huge popular successes as well as scholarly triumphs. Umberto Eco's *The Name of the Rose* fulfilled a need which, he himself points out with erudite, malicious pleasure, the public didn't know it had. *The Wandering Scholars* and Helen Waddell's two books of Latin Lyrics fulfilled, as Felicitas Corrigan is very much aware, a related but different need. They assert our unbroken, civilized European heritage of song, both reverent and irreverent, of meditations on life, love, death, and drink.

She had that rare gift of bringing things to life, like Ezekiel's valley of dry bones. She read hundreds and hundreds of pages of *Migne's Patrologia*, and found ten lines here, or twenty there, that would sing with immediacy in an English of her own, neither ancient nor modern, but rhythmically subtle (as her own poems are not).

And she embodied the civilization she was conserving. Writing with enthusiasm of Buoncompagni's *Art of Writing*, a compendium of model letters for all occasions, she concludes: "In the actual manuscripts, the earnest appeals for love, for money, for an assignment, for a lecture notes, for — the eternal impossibility of human relations — the assurance that 'you care for me as I do for you', for a moment time stands still; the wall of glass, impalpable and deadening, is broken; and one hears the voices of the Paris streets."

Felicitas Corrigan, in her turn, brings to life Helen Waddell's Irish Protestant voice, scholarly and charismatic, lively and tactful. She finds more comfort in the bleak last years than a non-Christian could, but does not mitigate their bleakness. She does not obstruct her own views, but makes her presence felt. She is a worthy biographer.

## Register of world darkness

Piers Brendon

THE HOLOCAUST  
The Jewish Tragedy  
By Martin Gilbert  
Collins, £17.50

This is the most disgusting book I have ever read — disgusting in the sense that time and again as I turned its thousand-odd pages I found myself feeling physically sick. I should perhaps declare that, having worked on the television documentary based on Martin Gilbert's earlier book *Auschwitz and the Allies*, I have a reasonably strong stomach where Nazi atrocities are concerned. But this remorseless catalogue of horrors, from the first persecutions, killings, and deportations to Dachau in 1933, via the gas chambers of Chelmno, Belzec, Sobibor, Birkenau, and the rest, to the final death marches and the sinister epilogue when the Poles tried to complete Hitler's work after the war, is almost unbearable.

Martin Gilbert's publisher describes *The Holocaust* as "a masterpiece of historical writing". It is not that, for Gilbert is not really a historian, at all. He is a chronicler. He eschews the essential task of the historian, which is to interpret events. Instead he records them, reviving the ancient form of the chronicle, and imbuing it with a new vitality that stems from prodigious research. *The Holocaust* is not so much a book, more a filing cabinet in folio form.

This is not to disparage it, for such was the enormity of the Nazi crime against the Jews that no explanation, whether in terms of evil or pathology, seems adequate to account for it. Indeed, the death camps almost defy belief — often the inmates themselves could not credit the evidence of their senses. So Gilbert's chronological narrative method, his infinitely

painstaking inventory of mass murder, may well be the best way of communicating the true nature of the "final solution". Of course, Gilbert is bitterly aware that he has been able to convey "only a fragment of the Jewish suffering". Most of the six million who perished (and he does not forget the Gypsies, homosexuals, Jehovah's Witnesses, and "mental defectives") can have no individual memorial. And this in spite of many pathetic attempts to bury records among the countless human teeth that they scattered in the soil of the concentration camps to ensure that their fate would be known. Yet it is precisely by bringing together a host of personal stories, in recounting how this person or that family or the other community became caught up in the machinery of genocide, that Gilbert evokes the essence of the tragedy that overlooks European Jewry.

As he says, statistics dull the mind. The judges at Nuremberg yawned as they heard endless accounts of thousands of Jews being destroyed every

day. The victims themselves were less shocked by the hideous apparatus of industrialized murder than by sudden arbitrary killings — live infants bayoneted for fun, the casual shooting in mid-conversation of a worker who was thought to be slacking, a pregnant woman kicked into partition, children having their skulls smashed against the wheels of railway trucks.

Sheer incredulity about Hitler's intention "to drown the Jews in a sea of blood" was one reason why so many went like lambs to the slaughter. But even those who were not deceived were reluctant to resist.

Gilbert unblinkingly charts the course of genocide, but it remains difficult to grasp the agony of an entire race. Instead one is haunted by random details — of one brave woman urging her fellows to die with dignity in the gas chamber, the gas chambers at Treblinka was called *Himmelfahrtstrasse*, "the street to Heaven". More sombrely one SS doctor described Auschwitz-Birkenau as the *anus mundi*. But no cloacal imagery, no savage indignation, and no elaborate interpretation will ever capture the nauseating realities of the Holocaust more exactly than this masterpiece of the chronicler's craft.

Women's bodies were used for kindling because they burnt more easily than men's. The route to the gas chambers at Treblinka was called *Himmelfahrtstrasse*, "the street to Heaven". More sombrely one SS doctor described Auschwitz-Birkenau as the *anus mundi*. But no cloacal imagery, no savage indignation, and no elaborate interpretation will ever capture the nauseating realities of the Holocaust more exactly than this masterpiece of the chronicler's craft.

## Living through kith and kin

I have always felt ambivalent about the family as an institution, taking as received wisdom that:

One would be in less danger From the wiles of a stranger If one's own kin and kith Were more fun to be with.

I also deeply mistrusted the principles declared in Margaret Forster's last novel, *Mariel Rites*. Nevertheless, I approached *Private Papers* with pleasurable anticipation, and was not disappointed. Miss Forster could not write a clumsy or slipshod sentence if she tried; and with her passionate care for craftsmanship and style, combined with a God-given gift for story-telling, she has produced a sophisticated and challenging novel. Its form is contrived and not entirely convincing. Penelope, widowed on D-Day and bringing up four daughters alone, commits to paper her version of their lives and her justification of her role in them; the eldest, Rosemary, coming across these private papers by chance, is goaded into writing down her very different views of each situation and incident.

If this is to balance the account, what about the other three witnesses who emerge so differently from the diverging versions? Also, it seems unreasonable that one family should have to endure quite so many deaths and disasters, sad, too, when Margaret Forster writes so beautifully about their brief moments of gaiety and acknowledged happiness, like the advent of the lodgers Trev and Mike, the family holiday in Portugal, the satisfactions of successful work. But the plot is incidental to the

FICTION  
Isabel Raphael

PRIVATE PAPERS  
By Margaret Forster  
Chato & Windus, £8.95

WATERLOO  
By Teresa Wang  
Hamish Hamilton, £9.95

WHAT'S BRED IN THE BONE  
By Robertson Davies  
Viking, £9.95

exploration of a relationship that must touch every woman, that of mother and daughter, in which any hint of sentimentality is effectively dispelled, first by the violence of Rosemary's reactions, and later by Penelope's growing detachment as she is forced to relinquish the ideal she has cherished for each of her brood. The greatest sadness is her urging upon her daughters, as the ultimate achievement in terms of happiness, the perfect marriage of her memory — something which by her own rejection of later relationships she herself had removed from the reality of their own experience. Despite feeling little sympathy for the individual characters, I found this a moving and memorable book. And my feelings about the family are more ambivalent than ever.

Family ties certainly have little meaning in Waterloo. Nobody seems to like anybody very much, stranger or kin, in this dreary tale of infidelity, rejection, and sheer selfishness. If, in the end, Jack — the only remotely

sympathetic character, and a rather pathetic one at that — can take comfort from the Iron Duke's reflection that the only thing more melancholy than a battle lost is a battle won, he may feel, as he enters the St Helena Home for the Elderly, that this is one in the eye for nasty Nigel (faded faster) and fit Suzanne. Otherwise, no-one wins in this struggle with life. I do not quarrel with Teresa Wang's perceptions of human behaviour, which are cannily observed and neatly expressed. But, if she wishes to extract humour from them, she needs clear colours on her palette rather than muddy browns and greys. One can be too subtle. Her talent, especially strong in dialogue, would shine more brightly in surroundings with which she is genuinely familiar.

*What's Bred in the Bone* starts hopefully with characters from *The Rebel Angels*, a novel that was maddeningly arch in some places and pretentious in others, but always intelligent and stimulating, and never tedious. Alas, in the sequel there follow tracts as barren and icebound as the Canadian tundra itself; and although there are glimpses of the old Robertson Davies intellect and wit, the coincidences that cobble together a limp narrative are too improbable, and the main character too featureless to sustain 436 long pages. Robertson Davies is clear-sighted, though, about families. "It's a wise child that knows his father, but it's one child in a million who knows his mother." They're a mysterious mob, mothers." Margaret Forster would appreciate that.

## Fresh scenery for tired eyes

CRIME

Marcel Berlins

SUGARTOWN  
By Loren D. Estleman  
NIGHTLINES  
By John Lutz  
BLUNT DARTS  
By Jeremiah Healy  
(Macmillan, £7.95 each)

Times have changed, and no self-respecting Stateside sleuth dares practise in LA now. There has been a *detectives' diaspora*, and Macmillan the publishers seem determined to monitor it. The first three in their new series of American private eye novels take place in Detroit, St Louis, and the suburbs of Boston. Happily, the formula remains

unchanged through Detroit's Polish community for a long-lost grandson. A family tragedy two decades ago re-emerges, and ties in with a Russian dissident's dilemma. *Nightlines* is altogether more bleak and sinister. A possible mass murderer is using St Louis's unofficial lonely-hearts telephone lines. *Blunt Darts* suffers from a bereaved private eye, Cuddy, who talks in his late wife too often, but otherwise behaves as required in hunting a disappeared boy whose father, a judge with a closet, doesn't want him found. *Live Flesh*, by Ruth Rendell (Hutchinson, £9.95). One of her psycho-claustrophobes,

Victor, released after 10 years inside, visits his crippled victim and girl-friend. Compelling, disturbing, and masterfully written. Under a Monsoon Cloud, by H.R.F. Keating (Hutchinson, £8.95). Inspector Ghote as victim, on trial for his job for helping a revered colleague out of a spot in a far-off, rain-ridden hill station. Not so much a whodunit as an examination of Ghote's morality. Unusual in subject, usual in excellence. A Catskill Eagle, by Robert B. Parker (Viking, £9.95). Spenser moves into different gear, shedding his everyday sleuthing, and embarking on a lengthy search for his girl-

friend and his soul. Some excellent action and the usual superb writing don't entirely escape a smidgen of pretentiousness. The Tartan Ringers, by Jonathan Gash (Collins, £9.95). Well-deserved but disappointingly bland TV appearances have fortunately not dulled the wit, wit, or libido of shady-antiques charmer Lovejoy. In complex crookery at the Edinburgh Festival and points north. The Man Who Liked To Look at Himself, by K.C. Constantine (Hodder & Stoughton, £8.95). Mario Balzic, small-town police chief, delves into murky motives behind murder and dismemberment of loud-mouthed butcher. Terrific dialogue, more accessible than usual local lore, and a horrid climax.

## Unpredicted voices of our ordinary kind

POETRY

Robert Nye

Jain Crichton Smith's subject is usually the furniture of the Calvinist conscience; he is uneasily at home with barrenness, bleakness, Bibles, old women, and cemeteries that hold the feet in living grass. Yet the attitudes in his Selected Poems (Corgi, £2.95) are never complacently ironic, partly because he is aware that irony fouls the spirit, partly because he has perfected a method of attack, lively as a surgeon's knife, by means of which he can lay bare the poetry beneath the anti-poetic surface.

I build an orange church and put inside it a little orange minister in a pulpit that's dandelion yellow. The cramped assonance, the black ripple of wit, the eccentric intelligence, all work together to express and question a vision not unlike Hawthorne's (the likeness of New England and Old Scotland is not lost on him), a vision that has made at least one perfect poem out of something as splendidly ordinary as two girls he once overheard singing on a bus:

So on the bus through late November running by yellow lights tormented, darkness falling, the two girls sang for miles and miles together

and it wasn't the words or the tune. It was the singing. It was the human sweetness in that yellow the unpredicted voices of our kind.

The curious thing is the sense in which this book gives that Crichton Smith, at 58, is still only half-formed as a poet in the most crucial part of him-

self. The poem about the girls singing and the longish "Deer on the High Hills" attain a consistency of lyrical inspiration which he otherwise writes about rather than enacts on the page. The best of this prolific and highly talented poet may yet be still to be achieved when he gives in at some deeper level to those unpredicted voices of our kind.

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WHSMITH



## THE TIMES DIARY

### The real thing

It had to happen: BBC Television's *Crimewatch* decided to reconstruct the £100,000 Manchester wages robbery and duly had "anonymous heavy villain" outfits made for the actors. As they were about to collect the made-to-measure balaclavas and donkey jackets: a problem emerged: all had been stolen. Yesterday *Crimewatch* had still not traced the felons. Tonight, however, the programme will be blowing its trumpet over the arrest of a suspected fraudster whose picture had been flashed on the screen. Although he was not tuned in, his boss was... Yesterday the man was remanded in custody on six charges. The police tell me he was somewhat shocked to learn of his TV debut.

### Mark 11

Mark Thatcher has turned up on the list of prospective SDP candidates for Islington Borough Council. Not the real Mark, I hasten to add, though he compounds the confusion by sharing age, height and hair colour with the Prime Minister's son. "My name embarrasses me quite often," says Mr T, who works as a development secretary at the Scout Association. "I'm campaigning in a strong Labour ward, so I have to explain quickly or I get doors slammed in my face."

### Exposed

Michael Heseltine's wife Anne should be much amused by this week's *Gibraltar Chronicle*, which contains an eye-witness account of the time she "unwittingly became one of the first females to sunbathe in a bikini at The Royal Gibraltar Yacht Club." Says the on-the-spot reporter: "Not for long though, as this sight of female flesh disturbed the rules of the RGYC." So offended were club officials that "a small boy was sent to inform Anne that females were not permitted to sit around in bikinis on the Yacht Club terrace."

### Tread carefully

Former Dunlop boss Alan Lord, who has been appointed chief executive of Lloyd's, is not the only runner for the job. Head hunters Marler International are prodding a solicitor, Leon Boshoff. Highly amused, Boshoff agreed but confessed he did not hold up high hopes: he has represented names taking action against Lloyd's in both the Sasse and now the Spicer and White syndicate cases.

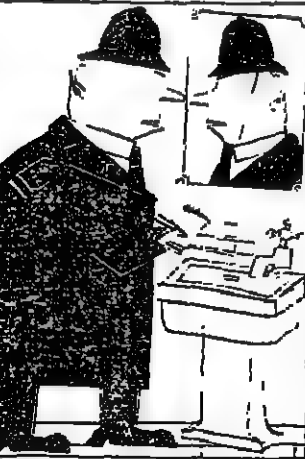
### Vicious circle

Unprintable words are being exchanged among the Labour hierarchy after an article by Neil Kinnock in the *News of the World* at the weekend. Roy Hattersley et al, who are being denied their column inches because of the party's blacking of Murdoch titles, question Kinnock's action: how can they read their leader's pearls of wisdom if the paper is banned, and can they too write for a blacked paper? Over to you, Kinnock. But then he can't talk to me, can he?

### Men of honour

Ugandan villagers can breathe easier. The National Resistance Army, now ruling the roost, has drawn up a code of conduct for its members containing this instruction: "Never develop illegitimate relationships with women because there are no spare women as such waiting for passing soldiers. Many women are wives or daughters of somebody, somewhere. Illegitimate relationships are bound to harm our good relationships with the public."

### BARRY FANTONI



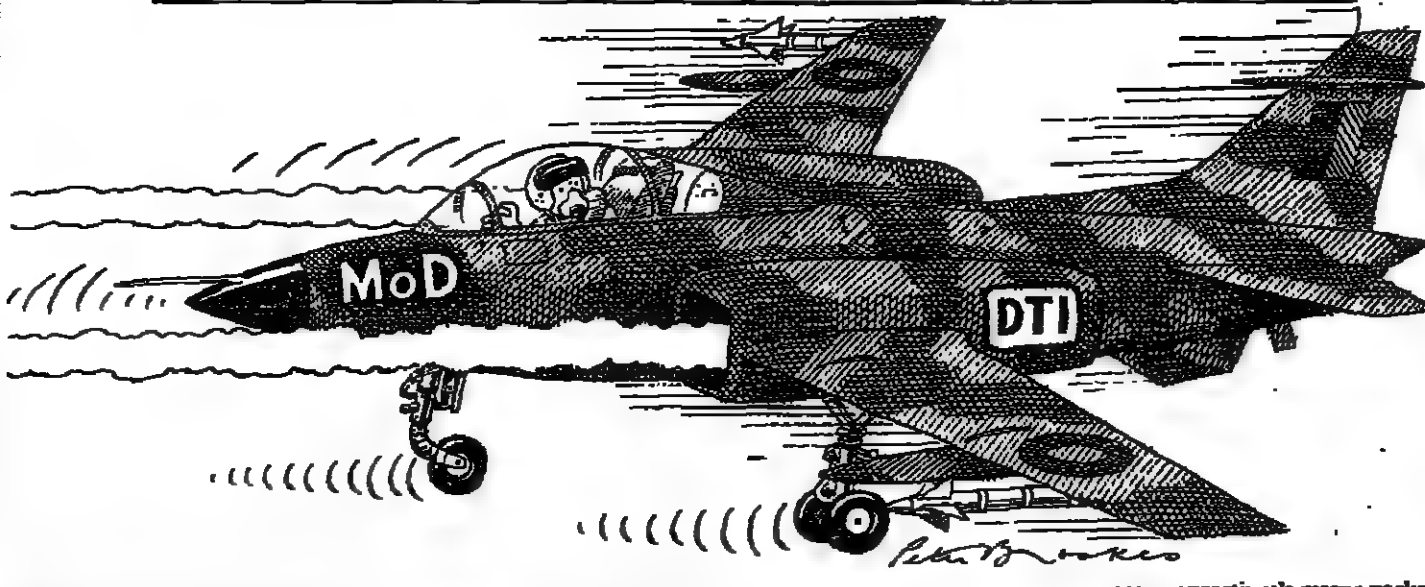
"I must warn you, anything you say will be taken down and may be used in evidence against you"

### Opening shots

Peter Jay, once British ambassador to Washington and now presenter of Channel 4's *Work in Progress*, has been saved from the prospect of unemployment this autumn. The programme, due to be scrapped at the end of the present series, has been given a last-minute reprieve. The reason? "The general election campaign has started much sooner than expected," said producer Anne Lapping. "It's going to be the longest ever, and Channel 4 were worried they might not be able to give it proper coverage." No danger of that, I fear. Meanwhile, plans to replace the programme with a serious analysis of foreign affairs, sadly missing from current TV output, have been shelved indefinitely.

PHS

## Uncombined ops: Rodney Cowton on a Whitehall tangle



## Defend us against these private wars

Ministry of Defence top brass today meet leading industrialists to discuss how relations between them can be improved and better value secured for the £8,000 million spent annually on defence equipment. In particular they will discuss the ideas of George Younger, the new Defence Secretary, for tougher conditions on defence contracts.

An equally profitable issue — though unlikely to be raised — is what the Government will do to improve the coherence, or at least reduce the chaos, in its handling of defence industrial matters where they cross Whitehall departmental boundaries.

The last nine months have seen a succession of such incidents in which the Government has tied itself in knots. Last summer there was a protracted struggle between Michael Heseltine (Defence) and Norman Tebbit (Trade and Industry). The essential issue: whether Tebbit's interest in the privatizing of warship builders should take precedence over Heseltine's desire to assist Merseyside in the placing of frigate orders.

In November the signing of a memorandum of understanding on British participation in the US Star Wars research programme was held up for weeks because Industry, with Leon Brittan now in charge, did not like some aspects of what the MoD had negotiated. Eventually, instead of merely being consulted by the MoD, members of the Industry Department joined the British negotiating team.

As that issue was being resolved the Westland affair came along, ensuring that the level of tension between the two departments was maintained, and indeed raised, while at about the same time George Younger, then Secretary of State for Scotland, was trying to reverse a firm decision taken in Cabinet committee that orders for three diesel-electric submarines should be placed with Vickers Shipbuilding and Engineering —

he wanted at least one built on the Clyde.

Earlier this month the MoD appears to have been taken by surprise by Industry's advanced consideration of selling off parts of BL, particularly Land Rover, to General Motors. In the next financial year the MoD will spend about £25 million on Land Rovers and there seems to have been some hurried briefing of ministers on whether or not there should be a specifically defence "line" on the issue.

Finally there was the bizarre incident last Thursday when the MoD panicked upon realizing that the Vickers shipyard was about to be privatized while the ministry was negotiating a contract for Vickers to build Britain's first Trident submarine. This led to Industry, trying to be helpful, deciding on a fast-minute delay in privatization, then instantly reversing the decision when prospective bidders protested.

One thing the Civil Service is supposed to be good at and one of the prime purposes of Cabinet committees is resolving such issues smoothly. Too often recently it has looked as though the MoD and Industry have been pulling in opposite directions.

Each year the MoD spends about £8,500 million on military equipment — more than 90 per cent of it in Britain — making it British industry's single largest customer. On the other hand the DTI is the "sponsoring" ministry for the defence industries, though it is unclear how important is the

concept of sponsorship in a government that believes in leaving as much as possible to market forces.

The reality is that where a government is a dominant customer a hands-off policy is not possible. This government may wish to avoid the open social or regional engineering of a Labour administration, but however hard-nosed the MoD seeks to be in its role as a customer of defence, political factors can never be wholly ignored.

The claims of Merseyside for more work will always have to be weighed against the demands of Clydeside or the need to smooth the path to privatization of a shipyard on the south coast. However hard the Government may try, there is no way of avoiding involvement in decisions over the future of a company like Westland. The only effect of trying to remain uninvolved in such issues is to produce a last-minute panic.

Defence/industry issues are never simple. The influence conferred by the MoD's huge purchasing power is matched by the agglomeration of industrial might in some of Britain's largest groups, and this can produce highly complex relations. Just before Christmas Lord Weinstock, chief executive of GEC, missed an important meeting at the MoD on the future of the Nimrod early warning aircraft because he was involved in discussions elsewhere on an issue to which Michael Heseltine gave higher priority — GEC involvement in the Euro-

pean consortium's rescue package for Westland.

At about the same time another part of GEC was negotiating with the MoD for a £400 million contract to supply Stingray torpedoes. Simultaneously GEC was planning a takeover bid for Plessey which, if successful, would probably have created Britain's largest defence contractor.

A merged GEC/Plessey would, with British Aerospace (the present largest defence contractor) account for about 25 per cent of the defence procurement budget, and a much higher proportion of the ministry's hi-tech spending. The ministry's procurement executive was relieved when the bid was referred to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission by the Industry Department.

All this points to the fact that the interface between defence and industry is complex and politically sensitive. It needs to be handled with more acumen than the government has recently shown. A useful step in that direction would be achieved if Geoffrey Partie, the minister responsible for aerospace at the Industry Department, and Norman Lamont, Minister for Defence Procurement, could establish a close working relationship; both have long experience of working in the other's department and should be able to anticipate problems before they arise.

Above all, it needs the two departments to work in harmony, and not simply to use each other as sparring partners, which seems to have been one of their main activities in recent months.

No doubt it will be said that over a multitude of issues the relationship between the departments works perfectly well. Nevertheless, there have been enough examples in recent months of matters being badly handled, and of political and industrial sensibilities being severely bruised, to suggest that a real effort is required to improve things.

## Frances Gibb sums up the conflicting arguments over Law Society proposals for drastic reform of the legal profession

## How two into one would benefit us all



Alexander: proposals "wholly illogical"

a vigorous campaign for wider rights of audience in the courts which some barristers feel is an ill-disguised ploy for more work in the face of the loss of the conveyancing monopoly, pursued under the mantle of the "public interest."

The document, they say, coming from members of the Law Society's litigation committee, is another step in this campaign and, far from being objective, is a propaganda exercise. Still smarting from the Law Society's part in a recent test case on rights of audience which has thrown that whole issue open to change by the judiciary, they accuse the Society of using the media to further such causes rather than keeping discussions private and "in house."

There have even been slurs of the solicitors acting dishonourably, which has caused particular chagrin among the paper's authors. Their supporters maintain the proposals stem from beliefs held passionately over some ten years, while critics may condemn the publication as opportunistic, the other side of that coin is that it is merely timely.

Whatever the motives, there is a serious danger that all this rhetoric and the debate over tactics will deflect attention from the merits of the report itself. Worse, the acrimony is forcing the adoption of false postures: the Bar is not opposed and resistant to all change; on the contrary the year has been remarkable for its most public profile in memory, with

Hailsham: more money for legal aid work

reforms in the melting pot to improve public accessibility. It also goes some way towards agreement with the proposals. It has long supported common legal education and proposals for this were mooted then dropped in the 1970s when the Law Society decided against an all-graduate profession. Naturally, too, it favours direct access and is considering such access for other professions.

But there are two major stumbling blocks: common training, and rights of audience for solicitors in all courts. Bar leaders positively balk at two or three years in a solicitor's office for all lawyers. Some period might be beneficial, they say, but the proposal would make it difficult for lawyers to become barristers: they would be entering the Bar late, with family and mortgage commitments and would face inducements from their solicitor firms to stay on.

The arguments are not convincing. If the compulsory period was one year with solicitors, the starting point would not be very late. Those committed to advocacy, tried and tested during their time with solicitors, with valuable contacts made, would still want to proceed: arguably the Bar would be stronger for recruiting those who have found they have a dedicated commitment, a proven aptitude for advocacy.

Instead of the present impoverished first year of pupillage, this could be done on a sandwich or block-release basis over a period

of time from the financial security of a solicitor's office. Some might say that solicitors' firms would be reluctant to take on such would-be graduates only for a short training period, but the problem is no different for articulated clerks, who manage to find places even though they may well move on elsewhere.

That leaves rights of audience. The paper suggests that the right to appear in all courts be restricted only by experience, with competence judged by objective criteria such as examinations. Complex cases in the higher courts would still need leading counsel; an inexperienced solicitor would be no more likely to take cases in the House of Lords than a junior barrister would be briefed for such a case now. But there is a whole range of cases, right up to the less complicated proceedings in the High Court, where the client would benefit from having only to pay for one lawyer instead of two. If that happened, Lord Hailsham might see his way clear to higher fees in legal aid work.

It is in the crown court, though, that the proposals would have most impact and be felt by the much-belaguered criminal Bar. The argument for the solicitor who has been with the client from the start to conduct the case in court is strong. Many solicitors would be far better at it than some junior barristers taking such cases now. And, despite public pronouncements, some barristers privately feel such a move is both inevitable and makes sense.

As for judges, they could in theory be drawn from all lawyers; but most in practice would still come from the top ranks of the Bar. But the proposed changes would allow — and here's the rub — circuit judges who have been solicitors to be promoted to the High Court bench, and not just former barristers as now.

The solicitors' advocates have a long way to go. Why dismantle the whole building, the Bar says, because of a couple of defective slates on the roof? The time may be ripe for change, but the authors will have to convince the public that a smaller Bar, for instance, will not restrict consumer choice; and that the benefits of dismantling the whole building are worth it. It may well be that the solicitors, and not the barristers, would benefit most from the changes. But that is lucky for them: it is unlikely they would pursue, as critics maintain, reforms in their own interests at the expense of those of the profession as a whole, when the one is so inextricably bound with the other.

But in all this the real test will be the interests of the consumer. For the first time there is pressure on the profession from outside to reform: Austin Mitchell, the Labour MP who brought about the end of the conveyancing monopoly, has already had one albeit unsuccessful go at the Bar. The public interest is not in future going to be left to the profession to sort out behind closed doors.

The author is Legal Affairs Correspondent of The Times.

## Ronald Butt

## Obscenity: leave it to the jury

With awe-inspiring solidarity, the BBC, commercial television, the state-subsidized theatre, film producers with a profitable line in violence and the forensic defenders of pornographic freedom have charged into the attack against Winston Churchill's bill to amend the Obscene Publications Act. Sarastro, you might suppose, has risen again to vanquish the Queen of the Night and the dark forces seeking to repress artistic liberty.

The principal effect of the bill would be to apply the present Act on obscenity, including violence, to television and radio, which are at present controlled only by the BBC's and the IBA's internal guidelines. Originally, the bill also contained a list of specified sexual and violent acts, to depict which would constitute obscenity. The police had wanted such a list to help them cope with extreme pornographic magazines, but Churchill (rightly, for reasons to which I shall return) has withdrawn this section which has met much criticism.

Apart from its broadcasting provisions, therefore, the bill will now consist only of a provision to limit the display of pornographic material for the protection of children, and a proposed new clause requiring the jury in any obscenity case affecting broadcasting to take account of the probability of children watching.

The police, judges, politicians and the public generally are now convinced that there is a causal relationship between violence in entertainment and actual (especially sexual) violence. Yet despite the fact that television is recognized as the most powerful media influence on public behaviour, the broadcasters refuse to accept the application to themselves of the same law which applies to the rest of the media, including newspapers, cable television, the theatre and the rest.

The newspapers have been peppered with vituperative articles by interested parties attacking the bill; on Sunday David Dimbleby discussed the subject to revealing effect in his TV programme *This Week, Next Week*. The programme began with an interview with Jeremy Isaacs, chief executive of Channel 4, which recently put out late at night two "art" films containing episodes of such disgusting obscenity and violence that the sight of them was a powerful factor in impelling a number of MPs to support the Churchill bill.

Isaacs, though he favoured protecting children in "normal daily viewing hours," could not accept that this should be the "sole determinant" of "what can be seen around the midnight hour." Conceding that the children likely to be watching at that hour "may be" the ones in most need of protection, he still refused to accept that a work of "merit" could not be screened then because it might affect "one or two susceptible people." In fact, research shows that a high proportion of 15 and 16-year-olds watch then, and what they do in society affects very many more. Moreover, the claim that restraint would reduce broadcasting to only what was suitable for children is rubbish; what would be lost would most often be the stuff of adults.

infantile fantasies rather than genuinely adult entertainment.

Alasdair Milne, director-general of the BBC, was equally hostile. He said it was a bad and unnecessary bill. Broadcasting was uniquely exempt from the obscenity law because the BBC had self-regulatory guidelines, "stricter than any law." Yet he feared that under Churchill's bill he "could go to jail" if the BBC transgressed, a peculiar fear if guidelines stricter than the law were being observed. But, of course, they are often not, which is why Milne is worried. "I would have it in the back of my mind," he said, "that litigation... could occur against us... and that must have an influence for bad in my view."

Milne and his professional competitors suffer from pride and a determination that their empires should be subject to no other judgement than their own. (The BBC's governors really function only after an offence has been committed.) In practice, even responsible parents (and not all are) can protect their children only by never leaving the house (or perhaps the room) if television is to send into the home what cinemas cannot show to under-18s.

Likewise, the libertarian lobby, oscillating like tobacco manufacturers between the claim that the product is harmless, and anyway that liberty is at stake, will never answer the question: "If you could be persuaded that what is portrayed leads to violence, especially against women, would you still give supremacy to the producer's freedom?"

The list of prohibitions removed from the bill was always a bad idea which would simply have given the likes of John Mortimer, the barrister who has specialized in defending pornography cases, the chance to ridicule the law by asking whether this or that episode was really showing what the prosecution alleged, and how did they know. Ridicule was his technique for rubbing the "deprave and corrupt" provision of the present law, after which he made a further ass of it by calling "expert" sexologist witnesses to testify that this or that piece of sadism or pornography was for the "public good" because it was good for their patients as an aid to masturbation.

Some cases were dismissed with the help of the expert evidence of Dr Brian Richards, who has appeared more recently in court — in America — charged and convicted, subject to appeal, of soliciting the murder of his partner.

The way to deal with the obscenity law is to scrap the "deprave and corrupt" provision and forget all ideas of lists and definitions. What constitutes obscenity should be decided by a genuinely representative jury (not subject to arbitrary challenges which weed out anyone who looks like giving a verdict against the defendant). The jury should be asked simply to say whether any particular material offended public standards of decency. As Lord Denning observed in reference to the Acts governing the Post Office and Customs: "The customs officers and the Post Office know pornography when they see it." Meanwhile, Churchill's bill will do to be going on with.

## moreover... Miles Kingdon

## From Haiti to Hades

As I write, Ferdinand Marcos is about to swear himself in for yet another term of office... Start again: as I write, Mr Marcos is still half-president of the Philippines, or perhaps president of half the Philippines... Damn. As I write, Mr Marcos is boarding a plane for Guam, Hawaii, Florida or somewhere to join a long line of right-wing dictators who were backed by the Americans and no one else. In fact, so many have gone into exile that it's hard to think of any who are left.

"Well, there's always General Pinochet in Chile," Larry Spokesman from the White House told me, "but then there's always General Pinochet. Apart from him, there's only the Big One." The Big One? Sure. The Devil. In Hell.

Pardon me. Are you trying to say that the Americans are supporting the Devil? Well, it's not a thing we like to talk about a lot, but if you know anything about American foreign policy you'll see that the Devil fits in with all our major requirements as an ally. He is a proven statesman, which is the most important thing. He has run Hell for thousands of years and never once been in danger of being turned out of office. He's good for business — a lot of American citizens have moved down to Hell — and there is absolutely no danger of him ever turning communist. Foreign policywise, the Devil is a good guy.

On the other hand, a lot of torture is said to be used there. Torture might be a better word — eternal fire and damnation. How does that fit in with American liberal values? "American liberal values?" I thought we were talking about American foreign policy. Well, yes, we do have a human rights problem here. The Devil's security methods are undeniably on the disciplinary side, as is his penal system. No question. But once you discount inevitable media bias, you can see that his methods do make for a stable country.

"And we are exerting pressure on the Devil at a private and personal level to get him to tone down some of his more questionable practices. We have recently got him to agree to a very reasonable level of fire and brimstone use, for instance."

"And don't forget that these people who go on about eternal fire and damnation, and wild rumours like that, are all radical, left-wing scribbles. The New Testament is not a book we care to be associated with."

Does American support for the Devil mean that the USA regards God as an enemy? "We regard nobody as an enemy. We are merely deeply suspicious of some people's motives and opinions, and God is fairly high on our list." What is it about God and his set-up that the Americans find so disturbing? "His reform programme. Basically, what you have here is a wild do-gooder trying to set up an idealistic society which virtually denies the profit motive and the balance of power. What that means is that there is no room for American business expansion or American military bases in Heaven. We've had trouble with idealistic guys like this before, and believe me, they're more trouble than they're worth. But they don't last: we can wait till he's toppled. Maybe give a helpful shove from time to time, too."

Surely the right-wing leaders favoured by the USA don't last either? "Sure, they all last eventually — the Shahs of Iran and the Duvaliers all let us down sooner or later. But we get a good run for our money first. Then, when we get an idea that the dictator is about to fall, we change sides and make it seem like we got rid of him."

"We're going to make it seem that we kicked Marcos out. The fact that we kept him there for twenty years is forgotten. And the Devil is losing control of Hell. We'll quietly get out from under. But until then, he's our man."





## DEFENCE OF HILLSBOROUGH

With the confirmation of a "one-day" strike against the Hillsborough Agreement, the conflict between the Government and Northern Ireland unionists settles into a familiar groove. Whatever else may be said before or after this clash of wills, the Northern Ireland office cannot resort to the alibi that it did not know what might be coming or that it had no time to prepare its defences.

Early protest against any agreement involving the Republic in formal consultation about the running of the north was inevitable. The strike weapon has been used before, with lethal effect. In 1974, a stoppage brought down the Sunningdale arrangements after the government's resolve had been fatally weakened by two key factors: an election which produced a new administration holding power by a narrow majority and the inability of the Army to bypass or replace strikebound services. The first of these conditions does not seem likely to apply in 1986 and twelve years have passed during which plans should have been laid to avoid the latter problem.

Governments naturally hope not to have to use such contingency plans, but it was always likely that they would be needed: even the most enthusiastic supporters of Hillsborough claim only that its benefits will be reaped in the longer term. Meanwhile, something under half a million Protestants are considering how far they are prepared to go to tear up the document which Mrs Thatcher and Dr Fitzgerald signed three months ago.

In so doing, they beg the question which their representatives are so adept at avoiding in public. They claim that they wish to continue as citizens of the United Kingdom; yet they wish this status to be conditional on their approval of the Government's actions as they affect Northern Ireland. These aspirations are fundamentally irreconcilable and can only be glossed over by the constant reiteration of threats about the conflagration which will take place if Mrs Thatcher insists on pursuing her wrong-headed policies. Whether these threats hint at violence or confine themselves to civil disobedience, they are plainly attempts to subvert democratic decisions.

The Government must face down a challenge to its authority in that spirit. At best, this may require no more than stoic patience on the part of the Prime Minister and her Secretary of State. Unionist politicians are still at odds with each other over the precise tactics they should pursue and if this confusion continues, protest may be fragmentary and ill-coordinated.

But the sequence of events on Tuesday suggests that behind Mr Molyneux and Dr Paisley there are hardliners unprepared to allow any sort of talk alongside the agreement. The Ulster Workers' Council strike of 1974 emerged as the tactic favoured by local politicians who until that moment were relatively unknown and a similar development may be stirring now. The unionist party leaders have just stood for election as democratic

politicians: they disqualify themselves for that description if they yield to the temptation to win the favour of paramilitaries.

Even in terms of their own objectives, unionists are now embarking on the one course which is bound to weaken the union in the end. Adopting, decade after decade, stances which repeat the same weary cycles of aid and comfort to the very forces which are doing their best to erode Britain's will to fulfil its obligations in Ireland. The unionist community thinks of itself as having little in common with the IRA, and in almost every way that is true. But it is about to show once again that it is incapable of agreeing about anything except rejection.

Unionist interests lie in the opposite direction, if its political leaders only had the confidence to point their followers that way. The Anglo-Irish agreement offers two-way opportunities for the northern majority to put pressure on the Republic to make up its mind about what it really wants for the nationalist community in the north, to put pressure on Dublin to abandon the sentimental incoherence of the constitution's claim to the north, to press the south to improve yet further its capacity to catch and convict terrorists.

Instead, the unionists seem determined to confront the government with an tactic which really does not require any choice to be made. Nobody in Northern Ireland will benefit in the long run from a government which allows itself to be broken.

## A QUESTION OF REGULATION

If Granada were CBS, the Rank Organisation were Mr Ted Turner's CNN and the object of the exercise were the removal from the airways of some notoriously liberal anchorman then the Independent Broadcasting Authority's speedy rush to judgement in the takeover battle between Rank and Granada would be easier to grasp. In those hypothetical circumstances, the purpose of a commercial takeover would be to change what appears on the screen. The regulatory potency of the IBA would be clear. The terms of a franchise would be about to change.

The facts of Rank's takeover bid, however, are different. The last thing it appears to want to alter (or even to have thought about at this stage in the commercial game) is Granada's programming. As a consequence, the IBA is operating at some considerable distance from the territory where it should be most at home, the quantity of broadcast hours and their quality. Instead the IBA operates as if it were the Monopolies and Mergers Commission.

The IBA evidently has a doctrine. It was followed, dramatically, last autumn when it forbade major

shareholders in Thames Television from divesting themselves of control. It has two parts. One is that the award of a franchise to broadcast freezes the pattern of ownership for the duration of the contract. The other part is that a "franchise" refers as much to the structure of shareholding in the successful franchisee company as to the content of the broadcasts it produces. Both, the IBA says, follow directly from the 1981 Broadcasting Act, and the implied terms on which the last round of franchises was awarded. Both parts of the doctrine are ambiguous.

In its manipulation of franchises for local radio the IBA has shown that needs must when the devil (commercial failure) drives. The authority has indeed displayed unwonted imagination in providing a solution to the problems of local commercial radio in areas such as Leicester - a solution involving considerable change in the ownership and structure of shares of the franchisee. Surely, too, the authority condoned, even encouraged a major transformation of the ownership of the TV-AM franchise after the failure of the Famous Five. In

this instance, re-structuring involved a considerable change in the style and shape of the broadcast material.

What is unclear is how, in the Rank/Granada example, similar discretion was not open to the IBA. If it had been, the IBA could have found that Rank's bid might be entertained provided that a series of conditions pertaining to the content of Granada's broadcasts were met. Instead the IBA has stood pat, implying that the content of Granada's output, the very plotting of *Coronation Street*, depends intimately on Granada's ownership of motorway service areas and its other non-television assets.

The commercial dynamism which gave rise to Carlton Communications' interest in Thames and Rank's in Granada will grow rather than diminish; bids for foreign ownership of broadcasting companies will increase. The focus of regulation should surely be programmes not ownership. The time has come to ask whether the broadcasting regulators should not stick to their last, and leave movements of capital and market preference to take care of themselves.

## EQUALITY AFTER WORK

The five-year difference in retirement ages between men and women in Britain has always been an anomaly. It was introduced in 1940 on the assumption that this was the "normal" age-gap between husband and wife, who would thus be enabled to retire at the same time. This attempt at social engineering runs counter to the pattern of life expectancy; women in Britain, as elsewhere in the developed world, are longer-lived than men.

Governments have hesitated to tackle this bizarre inequality for fear of the cost, either financial or political. It was calculated by Mr Norman Fowler's review committee last year that reducing the male retirement age to 60 would cost some £2½ billion a year in extra pension payments. To equalise the retirement age at no cost would require both sexes to retire at just over 64. This would make little difference to men, but oblige women to wait more than four years more for their pension. The most dedicated proponents of equality have quailed at the thought of so provoking the majority sex.

Now, however, the Government has been successfully challenged from the opposite point of view: by a woman perfectly happy to go on

working until 65, and indeed objecting strongly to being forced to retire five years before her male colleagues. Although the judgment by the European Court that this contravenes the rules of the European Community against sex discrimination applies strictly to public-sector employees, it will force the British Government along a chain of consequential reforms.

Public-sector employers cannot equalise retirement ages below 65 without leaving some male employees in financial difficulty - since they would not be eligible for a state pension. At higher income levels, this is not important: civil service permanent secretaries, already required to retire at 60, do fine without the basic state pension for a few years. But change right down the earnings scale will force the Government to rethink the rules for the state pension scheme. This will leave private industry out of line, both with the views of the European Court and with the state pension system.

The ground for change has, fortunately, already been prepared by the Fowler reviews. The Government's white paper spoke of the need to move to a flexible "decade of retirement" during which working people could make

their own decisions. The important point, fudged in the reviews but now brought sharply into focus, is that the conditions governing those decisions should be the same for men and women. Just as it was patently unfair that a woman should be forced to retire earlier, so it is equally unfair that she should automatically be entitled to an earlier state pension.

This consequence may still be unpalatable to many women, but social change is already moving in the direction of equality. Men are retiring earlier; between 1981 and 1983 the proportion aged 60-65 still in the workforce dropped from just under 70 per cent to just under 60 per cent, a trend encouraged by government efforts to lower the unemployment figures.

At the same time the proportion of women in work has been rising; and even now, one-fifth carry on beyond retirement age. These shifts gradually reduce the costs of achieving equality. At the same time, the European ruling highlights the oddity of British practice. Although we are not alone in the European Community in stipulating a lower retirement age for women, France and Germany - the heart of the EEC - both practise equality. In theory, at least.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Protecting young from obscenity

From Mr Winston S. Churchill, MP for Dordyne (Conservative). Sir, The interpenetration of your leading article attack (February 24) on my Obscene Publications (Protection of Children) Amendment Bill is regrettable, especially given the extent of fact and outdated information on which it was based.

You are mistaken when you declare that my private member's Bill takes no account of "direct broadcasting by satellite." The Bill would cover all broadcasts, including from a satellite, where the transmission originates from within the United Kingdom.

Further, you choose to overlook the fact that, at second reading, I gave specific undertakings to introduce amendments at committee stage to provide for the exemption of actuality reporting from any "laundry list" and to ensure that my Bill did not stray into any area beyond its intended two-fold objective, namely to make television and sound broadcasting subject to the Act and to restrict the availability to children of the more explicit brands of pornographic magazines.

In fulfillment of that undertaking, the relevant amendments were tabled on the morning of February 21, as confirmed by the Press Association in a Press release put out on February 22. You mistakenly suggest that the only ground for concern that has been voiced in regard to television was in relation to the showing of "a single film (a serious film, its theme taken from the early church)". In fact the production which has caused greatest public concern was the Derek Jarman film *Jubilee* (nothing to do with the early church).

Leaving aside the grosser obscenities and constant four-

letter level of dialogue, it was the vicious cruelty that I and those of my colleagues who viewed the film found the most offensive. This included scenes where a young woman was seen being lashed to a lamp post with barbed wire; a man was slowly suffocated to death with his head wrapped in a clear plastic sheet, through which the camera dwelt long and lovingly on his agony; and two girl punks armed with razor blades carved up a lone policeman who, in his death throes, rolled to face the camera, his intestines spilling out.

The IBA had the tastelessness and effrontery to screen this particular offering within five weeks of the murder by a Tottenham mob of PC Keith Blakelock.

Can Parliament be forgiven for asking what right the IBA (required by the Broadcasting Act 1981 to ensure "that nothing is included in the programme which offends against good taste or decency") has to put out such corrosively vicious trash (passed by the British Board of Film Classification for viewing by an exclusively adult audience) to 30 million homes where they know it will be seen by thousands of children and young persons under 18?

Mr Michael Grade, Controller of BBC1, told me only last Wednesday that, while he disagreed with the original "laundry list" approach of my Bill, he would have no difficulty operating within the Obscene Publications Act as it stands, if applied to television. Significantly he added: "You won't find me fighting in any ditch to defend our right as broadcasters to 'deprave and corrupt' young people."

Does *The Times* disagree? Yours faithfully, WINSTON S. CHURCHILL, House of Commons.

### Left foot forward

From Mr Harry Brooke, Sir, Interesting that Bernard Levin (February 20) recommends the purchase of shares in albatross-breeding firms in the event of a Labour victory in the next election.

For some time I have been putting forward the proposition that, in such an eventuality, shipping shares would be the best buy. With half the population of the UK wanting to say goodbye for ever, the airlines could not cope and shipping to foreign destinations would boom.

However, it must be borne in mind that such a new Government might soon be in danger. Remembering how Dubcek, in Czechoslovakia, wanted to have communism with a "human face" and, as a reward, was dragged off to the Kremlin while the hard left moved into power (Dubcek is now working as an under-gardener

somewhere) it is conceivable that the hard left here are planning the manoeuvres required to get Kinnock out and themselves in. We underestimate the dedication and the ruthlessness of the real left here at our peril.

In such a scenario, the shares to go for would be in the construction industry, which would be required to put up a 15 ft wall to go round the entire coastline of Great Britain with watchtowers every 50 yards to prevent anybody leaving the country.

But thinking further, as these two industries will be nationalised immediately, my advice is perhaps not very helpful.

I am thinking of starting a company developing pre-fabs in Pictaris Island. Anybody interested?

Yours faithfully, H. BROOKE, 22B Westbourne Terrace Road, W2, February 20.

### Selling of water

From the Director of the School of Water Sciences, Cranfield. Sir, I served on the Department of the Environment's Central Advisory Water Committee whose report led to the formation of the regional water authorities, now to be privatised.

Faced with a choice between multi-purpose authorities handling river management, water supply and effluent disposal, or single-purpose authorities undertaking these three functions respectively, we never reached full agreement. The technologists felt that multi-purpose authorities were the only effective means of coordinating the three functions, while administrators and politicians foresaw problems of accountability and control. For example, a water authority discharging sub-standard sewage to a river (which was then a

common event) theoretically has to sue itself.

Actually, both sides were right. But the DoE's Civil Servants wanted multi-purpose RWAs, so we got them. After a shaky start, experience shows that they do a good job.

The old argument is worth re-examining in the light of their proposed privatisation. At present the RWAs are public bodies whose duty is to serve the public at the lowest cost necessary to maintain standards. A private company's obligation is to the shareholders: a public service can only be maintained within a framework of compulsion. I will lay a modest bet that when we come to the detail of constructing such a framework, privatisation will look impracticable. Any takers?

Yours faithfully, GEORGE SOLT, Director, School of Water Sciences, Cranfield Institute of Technology, Cranfield, Bedford.

### Voluntary services

From Dr Alec Dickson, Sir, The text of Mr Ruddock's letter (February 20) regarding funding for the law centre and migrants' unit in Paddington suggests some of the possible reasons why he has been disappointed in the response.

It would be difficult to address 600 separate letters to trusts, charities and businesses without recourse to a word processor. Trusts and charities are unsympathetic to mechanically duplicated appeals - especially if they have not taken into consideration the particular interests of the trusts and charities concerned.

Are there no volunteers on whom the Greater London Citizens Advice Bureaux Service might call - in the name of voluntary service - to help in the running of the law centre and migrants' unit? Outside Greater London most citizens' advice bureaux depend almost entirely on volunteers.

When voluntary services cease to be connected with voluntary service - notably in the staffing of organisations that appeal for help with their funding - something goes out of the heart of our society. Yours etc, ALEC DICKSON, 19 Blenheim Road, W4, February 20.

### Church heritage

From the Secretary of the Churches Main Committee, Sir, Whatever may be the reasons for the smallness of the number of grants to Nonconformist churches under the scheme of state aid for churches in use, it is unlikely that a lack of knowledge of such a source of funding (as suggested by the Architectural Adviser to the Victorian Society, February 20) is one of them.

The Churches Main Committee have in membership over 40

churches and religious bodies (including all the main-stream Christian denominations) and have in the past given the widest publicity to the scheme. So there should be no misunderstanding in the matter, in 1982 the committee specifically drew the attention of churches other than the Church of England to the scheme of State aid.

Yours faithfully, BERNARD M. THIMONT, The Churches Main Committee, Fildes House, Little College Street, SW1.

### Troubled conscience

From the Reverend Canon Mark Ruston, Sir, Fifty yards from my vicarage here stands the famous All Saints church. I have no responsibility at all for it, but a letter arrived here this morning addressed to "The Present Occupier, All Saints Church". It asks if there is a TV receiver and, if so, why it is not licensed?

What should I do, Sir? These are deep theological waters. All Saints

is officially a redundant church and by definition unused. Should I write "Gone away" or "Not known here"? Should I give the Occupier's permanent address? But even the TV licensing authorities cannot reach there, nor the Post Office deliver. Perhaps "Try the Archdeacon" would be best? I am, Sir, your obedient servant, MARK RUSTON, The Round Church, (Holy Sepulchre with All Saints), 37 Jesus Lane, Cambridge.

### A-level test of relative value

From Mr R. J. Howes, Sir, As a teacher with 13 years' experience of Advanced-level teaching and a good honours degree I have this week been offered, by a most respected examining board, marking of their Advanced-level literature and background studies paper in a modern foreign language.

The candidates take a three-hour paper and the list from which they may choose books for study comprises 29 titles, some of which are full-length novels. A further nine works are suggested as background reading.

To do the candidates justice one would presumably have to read or re-read all 38 of these. The fee offered for all this preparatory work is £12.70 gross. The fee for each script marked is £2.06 gross. Experience tells me that one would be hard put to it fairly to mark more than four scripts per hour.

Recently I was the executor of an estate. The firm of solicitors involved charged £50 per hour for the work of a partner and £30 per hour for the work of a legal executive. VAT was payable in addition.

We might do well to reflect upon the value we place on accuracy in typing up the affairs of the dead and accuracy in marking the examinations which determine the future of the young.

Yours faithfully, R. J. HOWES, 9 Vicarage Road, Leamington Spa, Warwickshire, February 15.

### Winter fuel ruling

From Mr R. E. K. Holmes, Sir, Your leader (February 19) concerning social security payments where exceptionally severe weather causes high fuel consumption was misleading in certain respects.

Contrary to the impression given, the circular in question was issued by the Chief Adjudication Officers, not by the Social Security Commissioners; this followed a decision of a tribunal of three Commissioners in an appeal relating to single payments to meet fuel costs.

The Commissioners' decision was based on their construction and interpretation of statutory regulations made by the Secretary of State for Social Services. The decision held that the method by which claims had been determined by Adjudication Officers did not accord with the language of the regulations. There has been no appeal from that decision.

It is important to recall that the Social Security Commissioners are an independent appellate body whose function is not to determine or advise on policy but rather to determine judicially, in the light of the relevant statutes and regulations, cases relating to social security matters.

Yours sincerely, R. E. K. HOLMES, Under Secretary, Courts and Legal Services Group, Lord Chancellor's Department, Neville House, Page Street, SW1, February 19.

### Wapping dispute

From Mr D. P. Forbes, Sir, I am aware that this suggestion may be out of place in your columns, but I believe that the print unions and principally Sogat are seeing their current dispute with News International in the wrong light. If they were to make virtue of necessity Sogat would see that they have been presented with a tremendous opportunity.

News International currently have printing plant that is surplus to their requirements. Sogat, either alone or with assistance from other unions, could commit its considerable assets to obtain this, either by lease or by purchase. News International could hardly argue an exorbitant price as they claim the machinery is yesterday's technology.

With the workers in possession of the means of production, the way is then open for the launch of a truly left-of-centre popular daily newspaper, one that the Labour Party has consistently maintained does not exist. With so many committed trade unionists currently unable to buy a paper that accurately reflects their political views, the readership potential is enormous.

Surely there exists here something worthy of consideration, something better than 5,000 people unemployed.

Yours faithfully, D. P. FORBES, 52 Turnpike Link, Croydon, Surrey, February 17.

### Values all at sea

From the Master of Jesus College, Cambridge, Sir, Two accidents occurred yesterday (February 21). One caused a speck of radioactive dust to settle briefly on an engineer's face. The other took the lives of 18 fishermen. Yet the BBC and ITN, on their main evening television news programmes, gave premier places to the first and lowly ones to the second. What a distortion of values and triumph of fashion over compassion.

Yours faithfully, ALAN COTTRELL, The Master's Lodge, Jesus College, Cambridge, February 22.

## ON THIS DAY

FEBRUARY 27 1922

Henri Désiré Landru (1869-1922), known as the "Bluebeard of Cambais", was arrested in April, 1919 and charged with the murder of 10 women whom he had lured to his villa. No bodies were ever found but human bones and fragments of clothing were found in the garden. This little, bald-headed, bearded man was known to have defrauded 283 females during the time he lived a middle-class life in the company of his young mistress. The Charles Chaplin film *Monsieur Verdoux* (1947) was loosely based on the Landru case.

## LANDRU'S DEATH

A MYSTERY UNSOLVED. (From Our Own Correspondent.) PARIS, Feb. 26. Henri Désiré Landru, the murderer of Cambais, was executed at Versailles yesterday. He protested his innocence to the last, and died as enigmatic, as courteous, and as quietly dignified as ever.

The mystery of the deaths of 10 women and one youth for whose lives he paid yesterday with his own remains unsolved. Even now, no one knows how he killed them, or why. He swindled his victims, it is true, but the sums were never large, and if robbery was his motive in most cases it could not have been what prompted him every time, from one of his victims he had but two francs.

At about 4 o'clock in the morning Landru awoke from a fitful slumber - for he was in no doubt that his petition for clemency had been rejected by the President of the Republic - and he complained to the warders that it was cold. They gave him an extra covering, and he rested uneasily until the arrival of M. Béguin, representing Maître Godetrol, the Advocate-General, who had declined to undertake the formal duties still to be done. M. Béguin, the Procureur, the Abbé Loisel, Maître Moro Gaffieri, Landru's counsel, and a colleague, and the executioners.

M. Béguin formally announced that the petition for pardon had been rejected, and urged Landru to have courage. Landru quietly asked, "To whom have I the honour of speaking? I do not know you." And it was only after M. Béguin had been properly presented to him that he took notice of the lawyer's announcement. Then Landru said: "I am innocent. But I will die bravely. I forgive you all, as I know it is not your fault." The traditional cigarette and glass of wine he refused, and he rejected the Abbé Loisel's offer to hear his confession. Similarly he refused to have Mass said for him. "I would willingly attend Mass, M. l'abbé," he said, "but I do not wish to keep these gentlemen waiting." His only complaint was when he thought that the executioners were blinding him too quickly, but when they explained that that was "according to regulations" he raised no further objection. His plan that his beard should not be cut off was listened to. The executioners merely trimmed it a little for form's sake when they were cutting away his shirt collar. He warmly thanked M. Moro Gaffieri for his efforts to save "an innocent man," and when M. Béguin, the Procureur, asked him if he had any declaration to make he answered, "I have a question addressed to an innocent man who is already almost in the next world in insulting."

He signed the papers, as the law demands, admitting that all had been done duly and in order and at last his hour had come. It was a few minutes past 6 when he was marched out of his cell. Outside in the misty morning light, waters and the sun shone from the guillotine that had been erected a couple of yards from the prison door. Behind the police barrier was a gathering of ghoulishly curious sensation-hunters. A few had come in big motor-cars from Paris, elaborately dressed and painted women and their companions in search of a piquant ending to a night spent in the café of Montmartre. The door of the prison opened. A little man in his shirt-sleeves, with his big bearded head thrust forward and his hands tied behind him, was hurried across a couple of yards to the grim machine awaiting him. He was muttering but quite collectedly. "I will be brave, I will be brave. In less than 30 seconds from the time that the door was opened the knife fell.

Meaningful terms

From Mr Andrew Knipe, Sir, Mr. K. L. Regan's comment (February 4) on the drowsiness warning on the label of a bottle of sleeping tablets is interesting but not unusual. As a pharmacist, may I say that the warning was probably to be referred, with oral reinforcement from the pharmacist present, to the possibility of a "hangover" effect the next morning and the need to take care because of this - not such as "dopey" idea after all - Yours faithfully, ANDREW KNIPE, 57 Gilly Road, Bridgend, Mid Glamorgan.

From Mr John Crockford-Hawley, Sir, To add to our educational vocabulary the West Country's consorium supplier now sells "simulator transparent". It used to sell tracing paper. Yours faithfully, JOHN CROCKFORD-HAWLEY, Wyvern School, Geography Department, Sandringham Road, Weston-super-Mare, Avon, February 19.











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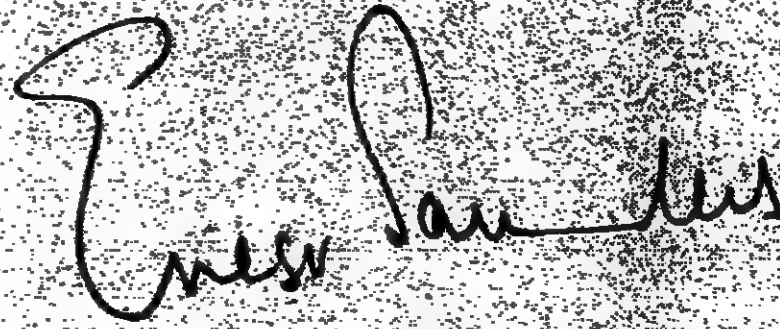
Something which not only leads the way to long term prosperity but which also creates wealth and jobs.

Something which makes those who were in on the ground floor of it both proud and financially rewarded to have been there at the beginning.

Something which is not just another part of investors' portfolios, large or small, but at the very core of them.

That, I believe, is what we have the chance to do with this merger.

I believe the joining of Guinness and Distillers will provide the foundation on which we can build an international company for the 1990's and after."



ERNEST SAUNDERS, CHIEF EXECUTIVE

**GUINNESS PLC**

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هكذا من الأصل



STOCK MARKET

FT 30 Share  
1270.2 (+6.0)  
FT-SE 100  
1534.6 (+6.9)  
USM (Datastream)  
115.70 (+0.03)  
THE POUND  
US dollar  
\$1.4890 (-0.006)  
W German mark  
DM 3.3175 (-0.0373)  
Trade-weighted  
75.3 (-0.4)

No threat to merger

Plans for a merger between Exco, the international money broker, and Morgan Grenfell are not under threat from Exco's biggest shareholder, contrary to strong City speculation in the past few days.

Tan Sri Khoo Teck Puan, the Singapore businessman who acquired a 27 per cent stake in Exco last year, has no plans to bid for the company and broadly supports the merger proposals.

Further City speculation that Exco might divert its money broking interest in order to get round provisions limiting bank involvement in money brokers was scotched yesterday by Mr Bill Matthews, Exco's chief executive.

Argyll case adjourned

A High Court move by the Argyll Group to block a bid by Guinness for control of the Distillers Group, due to be heard tomorrow, has been adjourned until next week. No date was fixed.

Argyll is seeking to quash last Wednesday's decision by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission to say aside the reference of the Guinness bid. Argyll would leave to bring the action yesterday and the judge ordered an early hearing after being told that the Argyll bid expired today.

£25m Farley

Farley Health Products, the baby foods producer put into liquidation by Glaxo last month after salmonella bacterium was found at its Kendal plant, is likely to be sold for between £20 and £25 million against expectations before the salmonella outbreak of £40 million.

Hanson call

Lord Hanson, chairman of Hanson Trust, which is bidding £2.4 billion for Imperial Group, has written to United Biscuits shareholders asking them to sell their shares or at least reject UJB's "high risk" bid for Imperial.

School sale

The Corporation of the City of London is to sell the City of London Boys School on Victoria Embankment and the former Guildhall School of Music site close by. The Boys School will be redeveloped with 335,000 sq ft of space and the School of Music with 112,000 sq ft of offices.

Laister job

Mr Peter Laister, former chairman of Thorn EMI until removed in a boardroom tussle, is joining the boards of Mr Robert Maxwell's British Printing and Communications Corporation and Mirror Group Newspapers as a non-executive director.

£12m merger

Havelock Europa, the design and shopping company quoted on the Unlisted Securities Market, is taking over Store Design in a £12 million agreed merger.

£3.5m buy

Pilkington Brothers has acquired Kooltherm Insulation Products for £3.5 million in cash.

# Oil and EEC lift payments surplus to over £1 billion

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

Britain's balance of payments surged to a surplus of more than £1 billion last month, helped by refunds from the EEC budget and an unexpected jump in oil exports.

The current account of the balance of payments was in surplus by £1.14 billion last month, the largest since March 1983, when the current account was in the black by £1.145 billion.

The highest ever monthly current account surplus was £1.195 billion in January 1981.

Invisible trade was in surplus by £1.1 billion last month, a record.

This included a £438 million abatement on Britain's contribution to the 1984 EEC budget, plus about £70 million as the first monthly instalment of the 1985 EEC abatement.

Oil trade also showed its

biggest ever monthly surplus, of £997 million.

This was mainly as a result of the unusual conditions in the oil market last month.

As prices fell sharply, there was a rapid rundown of stocks held in Britain, with oil cargoes sold to any customer who would take them on.

In contrast, there was a marked drop in oil imports. Purchasers of oil were reluctant to commit themselves until they were certain that the fall in prices had come to an end.

For that reason, when financial market analysts had anticipated a sharp drop in Britain's oil surplus because of the oil price slump, there was a record surplus.

However, officials at the Department of Trade and Industry stressed that last month's conditions were unlikely to be repeated.

This is partly because there is no longer the scope for a

rapid rundown in stocks and partly because the sharp fall in oil prices appears to have come to an end.

Britain's surplus on oil trade is likely to be smaller in the coming months.

Exports were valued at £6.25 billion last month and imports at £5.116 billion, giving a visible trade surplus, after rounding, of £1.140 million. This is the best visible trade performance since last May.

Export volume fell 1 per cent in January, although excluding the erratic items of trade it was broadly unchanged.

In the latest three months, export volume was up by 2 per cent compared with the previous three-month period.

Import volume fell by 6 per cent in January but was up by 1.5 per cent over the latest three months.

Officials said yesterday that the underlying trend for im-

ports was flat but that the trend for exports is difficult to determine at present.

Trade in manufactures was in deficit by £266 million last month, from a position of virtual balance in December.

This was mainly due to a decrease in the surplus on the erratic items of trade—ships, aircraft, precious stones and North Sea installations.

Small revisions to the December trade figures put the current account surplus for last year at £3.535 billion, compared with an official forecast of £4 billion.

Treasury sources said yesterday that the 1.5 per cent fall in import unit values in the latest three months indicated that lower import prices would help to maintain the downward pressure on inflation.

The Treasury added that Britain's exports held their share of world markets last year.

## Battle for Granada to continue

By Cliff Feltman

Rank Organisation yesterday pledged to continue its battle for control of Granada even though the Independent Broadcasting Authority has said the takeover bid is unacceptable.

Rank is angry that the IBA—which has refused to allow the transfer of ownership of the Granada television franchise—has given no reason for its decision or discussed Rank's suitability to operate the business.

Mr Michael Gifford, the chief executive of Rank, said last night: "We intend to proceed with what we think is a very generous offer in the interests of Granada shareholders."

But Mr Alex Bernstein, the Granada chairman, immediately said that he was surprised at the Rank decision. "I have no idea what they are up to. And I cannot understand why they seem so surprised at the IBA decision. All the IBA is doing is siding to its existing policy and not allowing television franchises to change hands in midstream."



Michael Gifford: "a very generous offer"

Mr Bernstein made it clear that there were no circumstances under which the offer would agree to a takeover from Rank.

Rank said it had been surprised at the IBA's decision. "Despite an early approach by the chairman of Rank, Sir Patrick Meaney, to the chairman of the IBA, the IBA has not seen fit to consult with Rank to discuss what the future of Granada's TV programme contract nor to give any detailed reasons for its action."

Rank said that it was seeking a meeting with the IBA to discuss the bid.

The IBA said that it had been under no obligation to discuss the offer with Rank.

Meanwhile, Granada shares fell 18p to 268p.

## Join EMS, says CBI president

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

Industrial leaders yesterday made their strongest call so far for the Government to take advantage of the pound's competitiveness and take Britain into membership of the European Monetary System.

They did so when Mr Paul Channon, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, addressed the monthly meeting of the Confederation of British Industry policy-making council in London.

Sir James Clesham, CBI president, stressed the advantages that had come from lower raw material costs and the lower value of the pound. He said: "There is a greater opportunity for exporting in industry than for a very long time."

"Needless to say a drop in interest rates would do us no harm and help to reduce our costs in comparison with our competitors, but there has to be some agreement on exchange rates before that is possible."

There was, he said, a very clear call to Mr Channon to go back to his colleagues in Whitehall and to the Chancellor in particular, "and to say that British industry and commerce feels strongly that this is the time to join the exchange rate mechanism."

Sir James added: "Ministers always say that they agree but that the time is not right. We believe that there has never been a better conjunction of exchange rates than now."

Mr Channon told the council that it was extraordinarily difficult to imagine an economy without a substantial manufacturing sector, and manufacturing's dominant role in Britain's foreign trade position was obvious, and could not quickly be replaced.

He said, however, that a relaxing role for manufacturing was a feature of all Western industrialised countries. "The pattern of activity also depends on the pattern of productive and wasteful processes that develop as countries in the international trading community barter their skills and specialisms for mutual benefit."

"But its relative size, compared to what it would otherwise have been, is inevitably affected by the fact that Britain also has a highly competitive financial services sector and substantial primary sector."

There was no straightforward right level of manufacturing output for Britain.

On policy towards financial intervention in industry, Mr Channon told the businessmen that the Government was prepared to commit funds to help the economy by working to improve the operation of markets or to correct imperfections.

Britain's spent more than twice as much between 1980 and 1984 in acquiring overseas companies than foreign companies spent buying British firms.

## Haslemere steps up fight against Rodamco

By Judith Hensley, Commercial Property Correspondent

Haslemere Estates' attempts to ward off Rodamco Property's unwelcome £179 million bid are hotting up.

The company will produce its defence document, which hinges on the revaluation of its portfolio, tomorrow.

Haslemere is throwing everything into the melting pot in an effort to raise the net asset value to well over 700p per share, a figure which is broadly thought to be about right.

Rodamco sent a letter to Haslemere shareholders yesterday, rebutting Haslemere's efforts to thwart the 600p per share cash offer.

Trading in the market yesterday was taking place at about the 650p per share level and it is expected that Rodamco will slightly increase its offer, possibly to that level.

Large lines of stock were available yesterday.

Rodamco already has 24 per cent of Haslemere.

The battle centres on Haslemere's net asset value and the discount to that figure being offered by the Dutch predator for a company which has underperformed the market for the last four years.

The Stock Exchange has yet to decide whether to make inquiries into Rodamco's dawn raid on Haslemere.

More than 12 per cent of the company was sold to the Dutch raider on the day it made its bid and doubts have been expressed as to whether the institutions who sold at 600p knew that Rodamco was about to make an offer for Haslemere.

Commercial Property, page 21

## Distillers' fate hangs in Borrie's balance

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Historically the most remarkable event in the latest phase of merger mania is the complete internal collapse of two major Scottish businesses, Distillers and Coats Patons, when confronted with takeover bids. The fact that their boards could simply cave in speaks volumes about the decline in the quality and mental fibre at the top of two major, and previously dominating, groups.

The speed with which the Coats' board opted for Vantona Viyella, spurning Dawson International, was not becoming in Scottish eyes.

Distillers' fate still hangs in the balance, with, it appears, Sir Gordon Borrie, director general of Fair Trading, holding the power. His power, at least for the time being, is enhanced by two factors. One is the confusion that now exists in what the Government would still like to pretend is a mergers and competition policy. The second factor is the disarray at the Department of Trade and Industry, which seems to have an extraordinary facility for attracting either unsuitable or unlucky ministers.

Perhaps in time it will be revealed whether, as Guinness believes, both the secretariat and the OFT advisory panel were disposed to recommend that the first Guinness bid for Distillers should not be referred to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission: the decision to recommend referral, hastily endorsed by Geoffrey Patten, Industry and Technology Minister, as Sir Paul Channon because of his Guinness family connection was in baulk, was Sir Gordon's own.

The important thing now is whether Sir Gordon will recommend that the second Guinness bid should be referred to the commission, despite Guinness's claim that its willingness to dispose of certain Distillers' brands in order to reduce the Guinness (Arthur Bell) Distillers share of the home Scotch market below the offending 25 per cent limit should remove the competition obstacle to the merger. Guinness has succeeded in convincing Sir Godfrey Le Queux, chairman of the commission, that the first bid had been entirely and properly withdrawn before proceeding to the revised offer.

This is currently being tested in Court at the instigation of Argyll, which is naturally looking for a second reference. It is worth noting at this point the extraordinary value to Argyll of Alex Fletcher, who lost his job as parliamentary under secretary at the DTI last year and who is now a highly paid adviser to Jimmy Chilver. He "senses" a second reference—and he knows better than anyone how the Borrie mind works.

The DTI needs to climb down from the fence. If it is not prepared to do so, the Prime Minister should look over Sir Paul Channon's shoulder: her belief in the importance of size and muscle in international markets has come through loud and clear in her eagerness to dispose of British Leyland. The future of a major UK exporter is at stake in the bidding for Distillers. Guinness is better placed

to restore Distillers as an international force than Argyll. If faces need to be saved and a reference to the commission is considered to be diplomatic, the DTI should insist that the commission reports within a month at the most. It is absurd that Distillers should be delivered into Argyll's hands by the bureaucratic machinations of a system that is already discredited by the lack of a coherent and sensible mergers and competition policy.

## SDP siren song

With a nice sense of timing, the Social Democrats have just published their proposals for a new competition policy. The burden of their song is that the system for scrutinising mergers needs to be rationalised.

The SDP would like to see the roles of the existing Office of Fair Trading, the Monopolies and Mergers Commission and the Restrictive Practices Court rolled into one, to be performed by a souped-up OFT. To streamline its review of merger bids, the SDP would also like to confine its terms of reference to economic considerations: questions of "the public interest", it believes, should be handed back to the politicians.

These changes, the SDP believes, would speed up the consideration of bids caught in the net of regulation. The intentions behind these proposals are admirable. But they involve a greater degree of regulatory activity than its authors perhaps appreciate.

For a start, the SDP believes that its OFT should operate from a presumption against mergers; which would be rebutted by, for example, a judgment that the merger would lead to greater wealth creation, more productive use of assets or an increased ability to compete in international markets. The SDP paper suggests that all mergers where the assets involved amounted to over £30 million, or market share of at least 25 per cent (the present lower limit for a referral to the MMC) should be considered by the new OFT; which would either agree them immediately or initiate a detailed study. But the conditions allowing the presumption against mergers to be overborne are rarely a matter for instant judgment; thus the proportion that would have to be examined in detail might be very high.

Moreover, these economic criteria are themselves pretty broad, and may well conflict. Although some worries (for example, questions of foreign ownership) would be removed by transferring the guardianship of the public interest to the politicians, the OFT would still have a more complex task than applying simple rules concerning competition.

The SDP further suggests that individuals and companies should be given the right to initiate actions in the courts against anti-competitive practices. Again, though the principle is admirable, one rather quails at the volume of litigation it might stimulate.

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## Brock favoured for World Bank

From Bailey Morris, Washington

The US Administration, heeding criticism from Europe and Japan, has assembled a new list of candidates to head the World Bank when Mr A. W. "Tom" Clausen's term expires in June.

At the top of the new list is Mr William Brock, Secretary of Labour in President Reagan's cabinet and a former US trade representative, diplomatic sources said.

Mr Brock is well known in European and Japanese circles from his trade representative days when he oversaw the implementation of "voluntary restraints" limiting car imports from Japan and steel imports from Europe.

As a result of his trade experience, Mr Brock meets one of the key criteria of the US Treasury—that the next World Bank president should be "fully conversant with the debt problem."

Mr Brock's name has been circulated by the Administration—which traditionally

appoints the World Bank head—among finance ministers of the industrialized nations which are the bank's largest shareholders. In addition, Mr Brock has been in contact with officials of the beleaguered bank where morale is said to be low.

But it is unclear whether Mr Brock, a former senator from Tennessee, is willing to accept the bank job when the institution's role in handling the debt crisis is being greatly enhanced and the "Baker initiative" to resolve the continuing crisis is floundering.

Mr Brock is said to continue to harbour political ambitions and indeed has been mentioned as a possible dark horse candidate for the vice-presidential spot on a Republican presidential ticket.

In addition, he has told friends he does not want to be rushed into a new career decision after the recent death of his wife, Muffet, from cancer.



William Brock: meets key criteria

sponsorship of Mr Donald Regan, the White House Chief of Staff, resulting in the withdrawal of Mr Mideendorf's name for serious consideration.

Others who remain on the list, although as second choices to Mr Brock, are Mr Richard Dicks, of Morgan Guaranty Bank in New York, and Mr John Hensley, the head of First Boston Corporation in London.

Administration sources said Mr James Baker, the US Treasury Secretary, is in no hurry to name a new candidate despite mounting pressure from European and Japanese officials who worry that Mr Clausen's lame duck status is damaging the West's debt strategy.

A senior Administration official said despite poor morale at the bank, the Treasury believes it would be counter-productive to name someone poor when Mr Clausen is still in charge of day-to-day operations.







TEMPUS

# Cement price rise set in imagination only

Stock market dealers have wonderful imaginations. Without any firm evidence, they have convinced themselves that a cement price increase will be announced next Wednesday after the monthly meeting of the Cement Manufacturers Federation. In the past month, this belief has added 40p to Blue Circle Industries' share price, which now stands at 581p. Cement prices have gone up only once in the past four years and while a second increase would boost profits, it is highly unlikely to occur in the immediate future because the cement makers, who jointly operate a cartel to set the price, know the risks — an increase could bring the cartel under renewed scrutiny and another investigation is probably unnecessary.

Regarding the first risk, in the past there has been pressure for changes to the cartel from contractors such as John Laing, who have attended no less than two monopolies investigations only to see the cartel approved each time.

As for the second risk, a price increase at current exchange rates would encourage imports and could lead to vastly increased penetration by continental producers. RMC, a leading ready-mix concrete manufacturer made it clear a long time ago that it could not stand by while competitors imported a cheaper product.

These factors make it unlikely that there will be an increase until later in the year, and even then, with good warning.

This is not to say that Blue Circle's shares should be sold. There are a number of factors in their favour — notably their low rating. They are trading on less than nine times earnings, assuming profits of £105 million for 1985.

This estimate takes into account the company's poor performance in Singapore, South Africa and Mexico. In the current year, however,

there should be an excellent contribution from the United States, partly because of the profits Blue Circle is making by importing cement from Mexico and elsewhere.

In addition, there will be a major contribution from the acquisition makes Blue Circle the largest concrete and cement producer in Atlanta where demand is growing strongly. The American contribution this year could be more than £40 million and should rise to £70 million in 1986.

The figures mean that the fundamentals are good enough to justify buying Blue Circle's shares, without dressing up the prospect for price increases at home.

## Foreign & Colonial Investment Trust

After a hundred years of steady progress, Foreign & Colonial Investment Trust is joining the rush to capitalize on its fund management skills. Its parent group plans to float the fund management subsidiary, formed in 1985, within the next few years.

This could be hugely significant for the investment trust as it owns 61 per cent of the fund management company. Currently this holding has a book value of £1 million but its market value could be several times that. Much depends on how the business is valued.

Currently, Foreign & Colonial Investment Trust is making little in the way of profits as it incurred sizeable establishment costs. Its current value is therefore better as a value by reference to funds under management, currently £1.4 billion, rather than earnings. A comparison with, for example, Templeton, Galbraith & Hansberger, the recently floated fund management company, would suggest a value of as much as £24 million, but this figure looks far too high when other companies are used

The value put on Henderson Administration, which has a wider spread of funds, including pensions and investment trusts as well as the more profitable unit trusts, points to a price tag of about £60 million — that is, about 40 per cent of the funds under management. Given that the investment trust business, which dominates Foreign & Colonial, produces only 1 per cent a year, even this assessment looks high. But as Foreign & Colonial launches more unit trusts, it will become a more realistic valuation.

The prospect of incorporating that sort of sum into the balance sheet should be enough to reduce the investment trust's current discount. At 77p, the shares are trading at a 27 per cent discount to estimated assets, which seems unduly wide.

Yesterday Foreign & Colonial Investment Trust announced an 11.4 per cent increase in net assets over last year. Against the London stock market that looks low but it was an above-average performance for the investment trust sector. The dividend was up 15 per cent to 1.47p.

In the first half of the year, the trust was caught unaware by the collapse in the electronics sector and a dull performance by the major Japanese exporting companies. Later in the year, however, these investments proved most advantageous. But in the current year, Foreign & Colonial is not going to show the same sort of gains from the current state of bids as will other trusts because management decided to withdraw from consumer stocks some months ago, a decision it may regret with hindsight.

With four times the average weighting in the electronics sector, the trust is bound to be benefiting strongly from the current rise. But its performance depends largely on currencies as overseas assets accounted for 65 per cent of the portfolio.

## ITC 'did not heed warning'

By Michael Prest

The International Tin Council ignored warnings from its secretariat that its mainly tin assets could be insufficient to protect it if market prices fell, a leading banker said yesterday.

Sir Adam Ridley, a director of Hambro's Bank and spokesman for the group of 16 ITC creditors, told the Commons Select Committee on Trade and Industry in a paper: "The members were specifically warned of the risk that its tin assets might be insufficient to meet its debts and that the ITC would thus be insolvent."

In a strong attack on the conduct of the council, Sir Adam said that the ITC was aware that it could not raise cash by selling tin without depressing prices further, and that it had failed to act on staff advice about how to improve its viability.

The ITC was forced to withdraw from the tin market on October 24 last year when its buffer stock ran out of cash. It has gross debts of £900 million, including forward commitments to buy 62,000 tonnes of tin, and it owes the group of 16 £350 million.

The attack was made on the eve of new discussions between the ITC and its creditors, aimed at setting up a company previously called Newco and now called Tinco, which will take over the ITC's obligations. The ITC and its creditors are due to meet tomorrow.

It is understood that the creditors' solicitors, Slaughter and May, will today advise them on the acceptability of proposals in the draft agreement on Tinco, which cover indemnity against prosecution for those participating in Tinco. They will also advise on whether Tinco will have power to enforce export controls on tin producing members.

On the takeover front, Gra-

# Shares recover after trade figures boost confidence

Stock markets gave a steady performance after Tuesday's sharp reaction caused by the strong pound. The FT 30-share index gained 6.0 points at 1,270.2 and the FT-SE 100-share market was up 6.9 at 1534.6.

News of a bumper balance of payments surplus, the best for nearly three years, restored confidence. Although the figures were distorted by EEC rebates and a record £997 million oil surplus, dealers were hoping they are good enough for the Chancellor to nudge interest rates lower in the Budget.

A slightly easier pound encouraged institutional investors to back their international favourites. Government stocks recovered early falls of half a point to close a quarter better on balance, helped by the trade figures and Tuesday's new "tap" issue which yields less than 10 per cent for the first time in 13 years.

Leading shares rebounded from initial slightly depressed levels to close with a majority of gains. Lucas mirrored the trend by slipping to 586p before recovering smartly to finish at 608p, a net rise of 12p. British Telecom added 3p more to 194p supported by many brokers who think the shares have been overlooked in the recent advance.

US buyers pushed Grand Metropolitan up 10p to 416p and Jaguar 17p to 468p. Vickers continued to benefit from last Monday's profits, up 5p to 403p, taking other engineering issues up in sympathy. ICI was relatively subdued at 907p up 3p in front of today's results. Profits of around £900 million are expected but more attention will be paid to the statement on trading.

On the takeover front, Gra-

nada A dropped to 260p at one stage on news that the Independent Broadcasting Authority objected to the bid from Rank Organisation. The shares later rallied to 268p, a net loss of 18p, as Rank (up 5p to 522p) decided to press ahead with the offer and have further talks with the IBA over Granada's TV franchise.

Insurances were very firm again still reflecting cheerful circulars from brokers released on Tuesday. In life, Prudential put on another 10p to 827p while composites featured Royal at 880p, up 12p, ahead of today's results. Analysts are looking for profits of between £30 million and £40 million well above last year's £11 million.

Banks were subdued slipping 2p or 3p after cautious comment on the impact of Mexico's debt rescheduling plans. Better-than-expected profits last Monday prompted another 12p rise in Alfred McAlpine at 372p.

Victor Products softened 4p to 124p after a 6 per cent profit fall. Engineers to find favour included Birmid at 112p, Glyndwed at 306p, Pegler Hattersley at 386p and Howden Group at 95p up 2p to 8p. Takeover speculation continued to stimulate STC at 118p up 6p. The figures are due early next month.

Amstrad met profit-taking at 372p, down 8p, but other high tech issues such as Logica advanced 12p to 166p. Adverse comment on Tuesday's results left Mount Charlotte 4 1/2p lower at 19 1/2p. Horizon Travel rose 5p to 116p excited by news that Mr Ron Brierley's IEP Securities had built up a 7.42 per cent stake. Bass already holds a 12.5 per cent interest.

Food retailers were strong. J Sainsbury at 392p and AB Foods at 284p both gained 10p while Fitch Lovell put on another 5p to 312p on vague rumours of a bid from Albert Fisher. The commodity dealer S & W Berfield rallied 6p to 171p on vague suggestions of an approach from Hillsdown.

Site redevelopment plans at Kingston-upon-Thames boosted Bentalls 7p to 162p. Norwich Union has won the contract. Elsewhere in firm stores, Cantors was up 8p to 110p on speculative interest. William Baird climbed 30p to 510p in a thin market on talk of a bid from Dawson International, which was recently thwarted in its attempt to acquire Coats Patons.

Fisons, due to report early next month, improved 6p to 505p while Macarthy's Pharmaceuticals rose another 7p to 358p on Jadel's winning control. Oils were steadier

with BP up 4p to 545p. But Barmah met profit taking at 325p down 9p. Pearson Group recovered 7p to 475p, dealers are convinced that a 550p consortium bid will be announced soon.

Extel put on 4p to 415p awaiting developments. Biddle Holdings jumped another 20p to 195p in response to the bid announced late on Tuesday. Havelock Europa returned from a brief suspension at 230p, up 14p, on news of a merger with Scott Design, a neighbouring Scottish shopping group.

Herrburger Brooks celebrated a profits recovery with a 3p improvement to 71p. Meggett Holdings gained 4p to 188p on hopes of a successful rights issue result. An 8 per cent earnings expansion lifted Miss World 5p to 183p but Rex Williams slipped another 2 1/2p to 23p on Tuesday's setback.

## Main Price Changes

RISES	FALLS
A MacAlpine	372-12
Pegler Hattersley	386-8
Vickers	403-2
Glyndwed	306-7
Logica	166-12
Lucas	586-12
Lucas	486-12
Grand Met	416-10
Horizon Travel	116-8
FALLS	
Victor Products	124-4
Amstrad	372-8
Bass	358-2
Stanford Toys	203-10

## RECENT ISSUES

UNDERWOODS (180p)	187
Wellcome (120p)	172-1/2
New York Hosp (80p)	80 up 2
Wicks (140p)	147

## RIGHTS ISSUES

CRAY ELEC F/P	300 dn 5
Harwell N/P <td>3</td>	3
Midsummer N/P <td>73</td>	73
Peel Hidge F/P <td>480 dn 5</td>	480 dn 5
Porter Chad F/P <td>4 up 1</td>	4 up 1
Safeway UK <td>£42 1/2 dn 1</td>	£42 1/2 dn 1
Stormguard F/P <td>17</td>	17

(Issue price in brackets).

THIS NOTICE DOES NOT CONSTITUTE AN OFFER FOR SALE AND THE STOCK DESCRIBED BELOW IS NOT AVAILABLE FOR PURCHASE DIRECT FROM THE BANK OF ENGLAND. OFFICIAL DEALINGS IN THE STOCK ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE ARE EXPECTED TO COMMENCE ON THURSDAY, 27TH FEBRUARY 1986.

## PARTICULARS OF AN ISSUE OF £200,000,000 9 1/2 per cent CONVERSION STOCK, 2005

### SCHEDULE OF PAYMENTS:

Amount paid on issue	£20.00 per cent
Amount payable on Monday, 28th April 1986	£40.00 per cent
Amount payable on Monday, 2nd June 1986	£36.50 per cent

INTEREST PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY ON 18TH APRIL AND 18TH OCTOBER

This Stock is an investment falling within Part II of the First Schedule to the Trustee Investments Act 1961. Application for the Stock to be admitted to the Official List.

The whole of the Stock has been issued to the Bank of England on 23rd February 1986 at a price of £96.50 per cent. The amount paid on issue was £20.00 per cent, the amount payable on 28th April 1986 will be £40.00 per cent and the amount payable on 2nd June 1986 will be £36.50 per cent.

The principal of and interest on the Stock will be charge on the National Loans Fund, with recourse to the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom.

The Stock will be repaid at par on 18th April 2005.

The Stock will be registered at the Bank of England or at the Bank of Ireland, Belfast, and will be transferable, in multiples of one penny, by instrument in writing in accordance with the Stock Transfer Act 1963. Stock registered at the Bank of England held for the account of members of the Central Gilt Office Service will also be transferable, in multiples of one penny, by except transfer in accordance with the Stock Transfer Act 1963 and the relevant subordinate legislation. Transfers will be free of stamp duty.

Interest will be payable half-yearly on 18th April and 18th October. Income tax will be deducted from payments of more than £5 per annum. Interest warrants will be transmitted by post. The first interest payment will be due on 18th October 1986 at the rate of £4.4927 per £100 of the Stock.

Until payment in full has been made and a completed registration form submitted to the Bank of England, the Stock will be represented by letters of allotment.

Payment in full may be made at any time prior to 2nd June 1986 but no discount will be allowed on such payment. Interest may be charged on a day-to-day basis on any overdue amount which may be accepted at a rate equal to the London Inter-Bank Offered Rate for seven day deposits in sterling ("LIBOR") plus 1 per cent per annum. Such rate will be determined by the Bank of England by reference to market quotations, on the due date for the relevant payment. Interest on the Stock obtained from the Bank of England shall consider appropriate. Default in due payment of any amount in respect of the Stock will render the allotment of such Stock liable to cancellation and any amount previously paid liable to forfeiture.

Letters of allotment may be split into denominations of multiples of £100 on written request received by the Bank of England, New Issues, Watling Street, London, EC4M 9AA, on any 2nd or 4th day of any month 1986. Such requests must be signed and must be accompanied by the letters of allotment (but a letter cannot be split if any payment is overdue).

Letters of allotment must be surrendered for registration, accompanied by a completed registration form, when the final instalment is paid, unless payment in full has been made before the due date, in which case they must be surrendered for registration not later than 2nd June 1986.

Until the close of business on 15th September 1986, Stock issued in accordance with this prospectus will be known as 9 1/2 per cent Conversion Stock, 2005 "A". The interest on the Stock will be paid separately on holdings of the existing 9 1/2 per cent Conversion Stock, 2005 and on holdings of "A" Stock as at the close of business on 15th September 1986; consequently interest monies, authorities for income tax exemption and other notifications recorded in respect of holdings of existing Stock will not be applied to the payment of interest due on 18th October 1986 on holdings of "A" Stock.

The last date for lodgement at the Bank of England of transfers for registration as "A" Stock will be 11th September 1986. After this date, for purposes of certification, the "A" Stock will not be distinguished from the existing 9 1/2 per cent Conversion Stock, 2005. From the opening of business on 16th September 1986, the "A" Stock will be amalgamated with the existing Stock.

Copies of this notice may be obtained at the Bank of England, New Issues, Watling Street, London, EC4M 9AA, or at any of the Branches of the Bank of England, or at the Glasgow Agency of the Bank of England, 25 St. Vincent Place, Glasgow, G1 2ER; at the Bank of Ireland, Moynihan Buildings, 1st Floor, 20 Colander Street, Belfast, BT1 5BN; in Mullens & Co., 15 Moorgate, London, EC2R 6AN; or at any office of The Stock Exchange in the United Kingdom.

**Government statement**

Attention is drawn to the statement issued by Her Majesty's Treasury on 23rd May 1985 which explained that, in the interest of the orderly conduct of fiscal policy, neither Her Majesty's Government nor the Bank of England or their respective servants or agents undertake to disclose tax changes decided on but not yet announced, even where they may specifically affect the terms on which, or the conditions under which, this Stock is issued or sold by or on behalf of the Government or the Bank; that no responsibility can therefore be accepted for any omission to make such disclosure; and that such omission shall neither render any transaction liable to be set aside nor give rise to any claim for compensation.

BANK OF ENGLAND  
LONDON  
25th February 1986

## COMPANY NEWS

### INDEPENDENT NEWS-PAPERS: Final dividend 10p, making 15p, for 1985 — a 25 per cent increase — plus a one-for-two scrip issue. Turnover £77.33 million (ir £69.5 million). Pretax profit £4.6 million (ir £3.02 million). Earnings per share 21.5p (13.4p). The board reports that since the year-end the group has taken advantage of the strong rise in the Reuters Holdings share price by realising its remaining investment in Reuters. The group, together with its US associates, has sold its Californian radio interests and so will benefit from a capital appreciation of more than 100 per cent over the past 18 months.

### ABBAY: The chairman, Mr Charles Gallagher, reports that following the failure of the bid by French Kier and the subsequent sale of shares, more than 70 per cent of Abbey's shares are now owned by British residents. The company's registered office is in Dublin, but the board has resolved that all board meetings will be held in Britain and that the management function of the holding company will be exercised from relocated group headquarters in the South of England.

### OSALID GROUP HOLDINGS: Year to Nov. 30, 1985. Turnover £52.64 million (£36.69 million). Pretax profit £3.07 million (£1.6 million). Comparative figures do not incorporate the results of OCE Copiers (UK), the office systems division, which was transferred to Osalid in Dec. 1984. The design and engineering division substantially increased sales and profit.

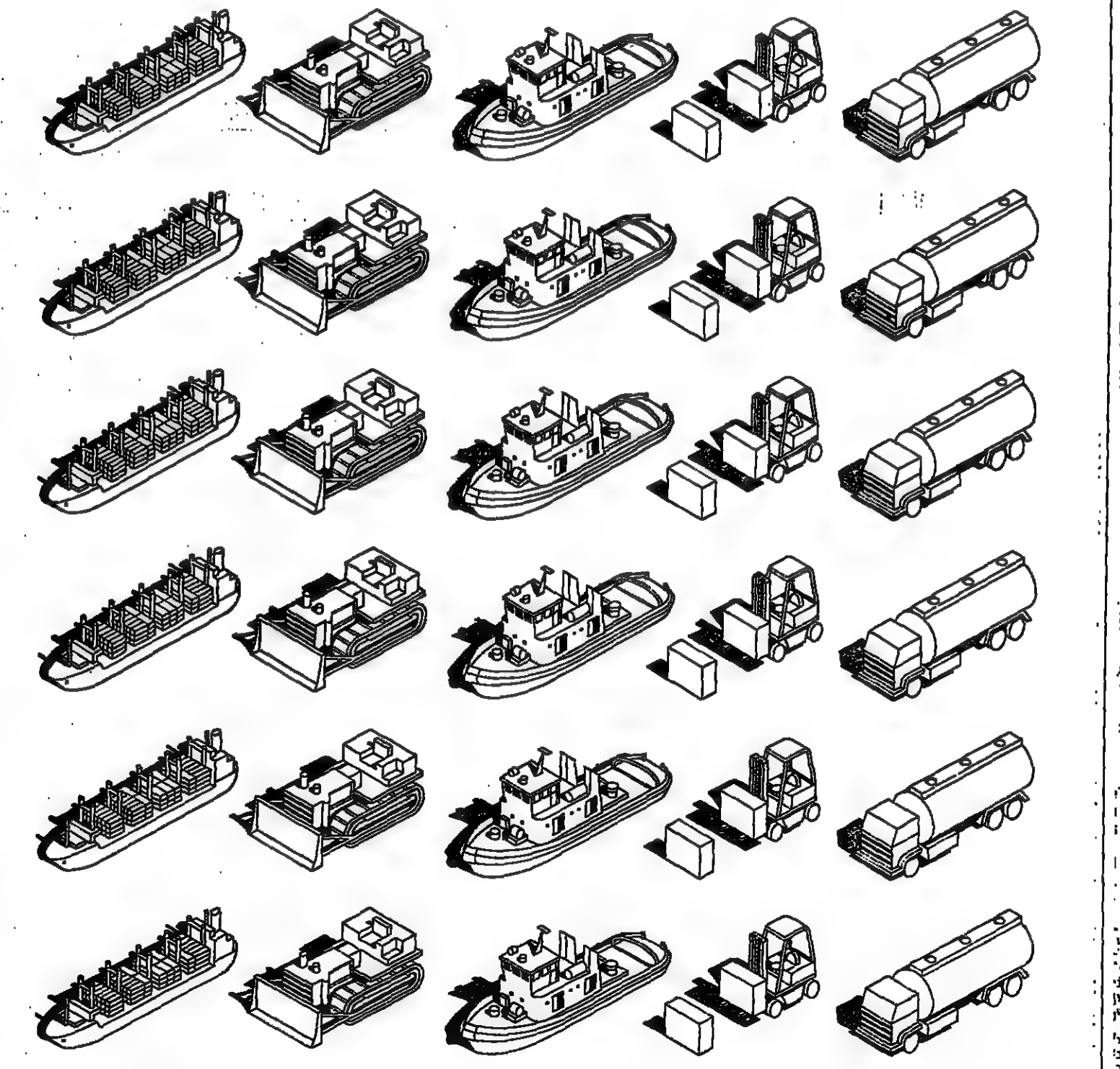
### GROUP LOTUS: General Motors has received acceptances totalling 11.26 million ordinary shares (64.18 per cent). Its offer has become unconditional and will remain open.

### LOUISIANA LAND AND EXPLORATION: The company has made another natural gas discovery on Block 113 in the Netherlands sector of the North Sea. Louisiana through its affiliate, Chm Peroleum, has an 11.25 per cent interest in this block.

### CROWN FOREST INDUSTRIES: This company, a subsidiary of Fletcher Challenge, is reporting for 1985. Sales can \$653 million (about £421 million), against Can \$740.9 million. Pretax earnings Can \$30.6 million (loss Can \$12.8 million). The board confidently expects that the earnings trend developed over the past 18 months will continue.

### ENGLISH TRUST: The officers for the 14.59 million ordinary shares in Commonwealth Development Finance and for the 11.74 million "B" ordinary shares have been accepted by the holders of £13.08 million "A" ordinary shares (89.65 per cent) and by the holders of all the "B" shares. These offers have been declared unconditional as to acceptances. The cash alternative has now closed.

### VICTOR PRODUCTS: An interim dividend of 1.75p (1.6p) is being paid on April 7 for the six months to Oct. 31, 1985. Turnover £9.58 million (£6.88 million). Pretax profit £16,000 (£549,000 loss). Earnings per share 3.6p (9p loss). The board says that there is no reason why the second-half's results should not be somewhat better than the first's. While the outcome for the full year will not approach the record of 1983, the company is recovering well.



## The fact that we're not all at sea makes our business all the more buoyant.

As an industrial services group with a special emphasis on international distribution, we have long been providing industry with the means to do business worldwide.

A hundred years ago, that meant shipping. Today, our reputation is based just as much on our skills in freight forwarding, offshore oil support and waste management as on our marine operations.

As we are a service organisation, it was natural for us to move into areas such as these: it allowed us to offer our clients a far more extensive range of services.

In catering to our clients' needs, though, we have been careful also to cater to our own strengths, and to move into businesses for which our experience makes us well qualified.

So much for the theory.

As for the practice—the results speak for themselves.

MSAS, our freight forwarding subsidiary, is among the top ten freight forwarders in the world. OIL, our offshore oil support subsidiary, is one of the few profitable British companies in its field. Cory Towage is one of the world's largest port, coastal and deep-sea towage companies.

And after investing £11 million in our London operation, Cory Waste Management now handles over half a million tonnes of the capital's domestic refuse.

All in all, we think we've remained true to the pioneering and innovative spirit of our founder, Alfred Holt.

Of course, he'd probably be a little bemused at the diversity of today's Ocean.

But we've no doubt he'd approve of our buoyancy.

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We can handle it.

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No.	Company	Year gain or loss
1	Electricals	
2	British Telecom	
3	British Gas	
4	British Airways	
5	British Airways	
6	British Airways	
7	British Airways	
8	British Airways	
9	British Airways	
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34	British Airways	
35	British Airways	
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37	British Airways	
38	British Airways	
39	British Airways	
40	British Airways	

Weekly Dividend						
Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £20,000 in Saturday's newspaper.						
MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	TOTAL

BRITISH FUNDS			
1985	High	Low	Price

SHORTS (Under Five Years)			
1985	High	Low	Price

FIVE TO FIFTEEN YEARS			
1985	High	Low	Price

OVER FIFTEEN YEARS			
1985	High	Low	Price

UNDATED			
1985	High	Low	Price

INDEX-LINKED			
1985	High	Low	Price

BANKS DISCOUNT HP			
1985	High	Low	Price

1985	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

BREWERIES							
1985	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

BUILDINGS AND ROADS							
1985	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

FINANCE AND LAND							
1985	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

FINANCIAL TRUSTS							
1985	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

FOODS							
1985	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

CHEMICALS, PLASTICS							
1985	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

CINEMAS AND TV							
1985	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

DRAPERY AND STORES							
1985	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

HOTELS AND CATERERS							
1985	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

INDUSTRIALS A-D							
1985	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

ELECTRICALS							
1985	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

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1985	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

ELECTRICALS							
1985	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

## STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

# Shares turn mixed

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began February 24, Dealings End March 10, Contango Day March 10, Settlement Day, March 17.  
Forward Bargains are permitted on two previous days

1985	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

BREWERIES							
1985	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

BUILDINGS AND ROADS							
1985	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

FINANCE AND LAND							
1985	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

FINANCIAL TRUSTS							
1985	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

FOODS							
1985	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

CHEMICALS, PLASTICS							
1985	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

CINEMAS AND TV							
1985	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

DRAPERY AND STORES							
1985	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

HOTELS AND CATERERS							
1985	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

INDUSTRIALS A-D							
1985	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

ELECTRICALS							
1985	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

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1985	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

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1985	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

BREWERIES							
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FOODS							
1985	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

CHEMICALS, PLASTICS							
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CINEMAS AND TV							
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DRAPERY AND STORES							
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1985	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

BREWERIES							
1985	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

BUILDINGS AND ROADS							
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FINANCE AND LAND							
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FINANCIAL TRUSTS							
1985	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

FOODS							
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CHEMICALS, PLASTICS							
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1985	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

ELECTRICALS							
1985	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

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1985	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

BREWERIES							
1985	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

BUILDINGS AND ROADS							
1985	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E</



## Number of big DIY groups 'likely to halve'

By Derek Harris, Industrial Editor

The number of big retailing groups in the do-it-yourself sector is likely to halve in the next three to five years as market growth eases and a price war threatens. This forecast comes in a new report by Marley, the building products group, prepared to complete the sale of its DIY subsidiary Payless within a month.

The company is thought to have put a price tag of more than £100 million on the chain which, with 65 outlets, is Britain's third largest DIY retailer. But trade speculation is that it has been receiving offers of substantially less than that.

A number of the big DIY retailers are believed to have shown interest, including Home Charm and Magnet and Southern, the timber and joinery chain.

The new report on DIY retailing by NOW Research, part of the Gordon Simmons Research Group, forecasts that the number of big retail-

ers will drop from 14 to between six and eight over the next three to five years because of mergers, takeovers and acquisitions.

It also foresees the closure of many medium-sized multiples with less than 50 branches and the smaller independent specialists as the big groups continue their expansion into new generation superstores.

A price war at the edge-of-town superstores is also forecast as the big groups embark on aggressive marketing and sales policies.

The DIY market is expected to grow at a lower rate than in the past two or three years, setting at an annual increase of 7 per cent in 1987.

As pricing becomes more competitive DIY chains are likely to turn more to foreign suppliers, the survey suggests. A growth in own-label brands is also expected.

DIY NOW: Report 1 The Trade, NOW Research, 80 St Martin's Lane, London WC2N 4AA; £500.

### APPOINTMENTS

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Hodgson Martin Ventures: Mr William Gray has joined the board.

Barker & Dobson Group: Mr Rod Bishop has been appointed to the board. In April he will become manag-

ing director of the confectionery division with responsibility for Barker & Dobson, James Keiller & Son and Angus Confections.

Chamberlain Phipps: Mr David Chamberlain is to succeed Mr Brian Chamberlain as executive deputy chairman. Mr Brian Chamberlain, who is to retire from executive duties, will remain deputy chairman. Mr Tony Palfreyman and Mr David Halewood are to be group managing directors.

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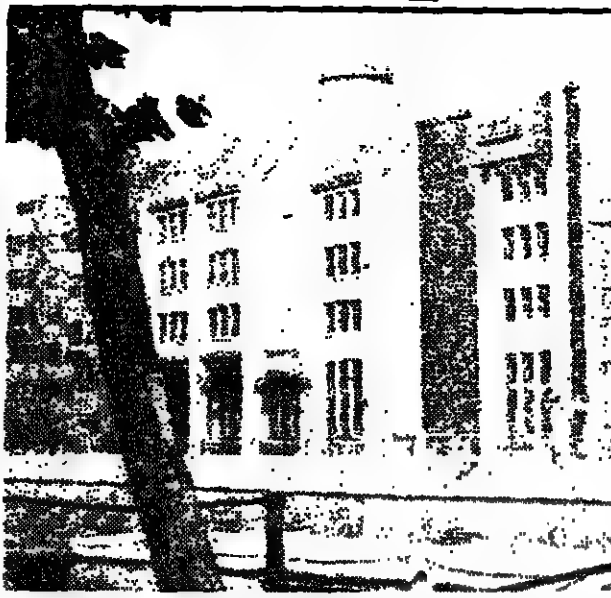
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### COMMERCIAL PROPERTY

## Canary Wharf developer looks to the Square Mile



Bryant-Lescroart has let 23,000 sq ft of its office development, Bristol Bridge House, overlooking Bristol Harbour (above) to National Giro Bank. The scheme was jointly developed with Scottish Equitable Life Assurance Society and is next to ICL's headquarters. Wootton, Jeffries, the computer company, is paying just over £7 a sq ft for 7,000 sq ft on the ground floor, leaving the top floor on the market at the same price. Bristol has suffered from an oversupply of office space and this letting is a boost for the market. Bryant-Lescroart was represented by Richard Ellis and Stanley Alder & Price with Edward Erdman acting for the National Giro Bank.

The question remains as to whether the financial conglomerates will risk putting very expensive technology into Canary Wharf offices even if overall occupation costs are lower than in the Square Mile — there are some hidden costs — the lack of infrastructure and facilities at Canary Wharf, which the consortium and its tenants will have to pay for and which will effectively push the cost per sq ft closer to the £30 mark.

## Oakeshott warns of yield revolution

Mr Matthew Oakeshott, the former investment manager of the Courtauld Pension Fund, has some dire warnings for the property industry over the next decade.

Mr Oakeshott, who recently set up on his own, is known for his view that secondary properties outperform prime ones as investments. He predicts that smaller retail centres will be valued on a lower yield basis than the centres of the large conurbations.

He says that yields for retail

warehouses with good covenants will move into line with prime yields for high technology schemes.

And he sees little future for the office block outside a few choice London locations. He says they will sell on double figure yields and will have to be let on short leases to find tenants.

Mr Oakeshott, who was addressing the recent College of Estate Management conference in London, says that fund managers will become increas-

ingly concerned about the relative and shorter-term performance of the property element of their investment portfolios.

The old weight of money arguments will no longer push down yields as the institutions face up to making comparisons between real values in the property, gilt, equity, index-linked and overseas markets and switch between them.

He says that most investing institutions use different and conflicting criteria for evaluat-

ing property compared with other investments and that held within their own portfolios.

Institutional portfolios, according to Mr Oakeshott, are mainly secondary. But pension funds and insurance companies persist in chasing the few prime investments around. These have a relatively minor impact on overall performance even in the unlikely event of their producing above average long-term real returns, he says.

## Rockfort aims for share flotation

Rockfort, the private property company established by Mr Roger Smees, the former Reading footballer, is aiming for a flotation.

Its first step to a new image and a secure financial footing is a private placing of 25 per cent of the company with Kleinwort Benson, the merchant bank.

Kleinwort is paying £1.25 million for its stake which values Rockfort at £5 million. Mr Smees retains control.

He says that Rockfort like other small trading companies had its share of problems in 1983. Borrowings were high and income stream low.

The company's financial position was precarious and it was having to run hard to keep still. The deal with Kleinwort will give Rockfort stability and the credibility to become involved in bigger developments.

The company has a development under way in the City of London at St Andrews Hill. It recently received consent for 71,000 sq ft of offices and is negotiating with the freeholder, the Society of Licensed Victuallers, for a long lease.

Rockfort will now be in a position to buy the site because of its link with the merchant bank.

Kleinwort Benson is also putting up the development cash for Rockfort's retail scheme in the centre of Lincoln, on the Associated Newspapers' site.

Rockfort has already tied up funding for its retail project at Maidenhead, Berkshire, with Postel Investment Management.

A decision has yet to be made as to whether Kleinwort will take a seat on the Rockfort board where Mr Smees is chairman. But the bank will reduce its holding if and the company comes to like market.

Rockfort hopes to trade at a premium following the footprints of Speyhawk, London &











## DEADLINE FOR POPPLEWELL IMPROVEMENTS

# Ground safety steps must be complete by end of summer

The huge programme of safety improvement at sports grounds must be completed by the start of the next football season. That deadline for the recommendations of the Poppewell report was revealed yesterday.

A Home Office official, David Mould, told a Sports Council seminar in Harrogate that the Government is pressing ahead with Mr Justice Poppewell's main proposals and has set a time scale for their implementation.

The Poppewell Report urged that all football, rugby union, rugby league and cricket grounds holding 10,000 or more spectators should be brought under the Safety of Sports Grounds Act, and Mould said yesterday that all those stadiums will have the act applied to them by the end of this summer.

Several delegates complained about the cost of making the compulsory improvement but Mould said:

"People who run sports grounds must make them more safe. You must not wait for us to legislate. Do it now."

At the same time the Safety Act is extended, the guidelines under which local councils administer — the so-called "Green Guide" — will be made far more strict and detailed, and fire precaution laws will also be tightened up. At present, only first and second division football grounds come under the Safety Act.

Delegates at the Harrogate seminar watched a video of the Bradford City fire and John Smith, chairman of both Liverpool FC and the Sports Council, said: "Every person who comes through the turnstiles at every football ground must be made aware that he is going to be safe, that is our foremost responsibility."

● The Football League said yesterday that they felt this announcement had few implications for them (Clive White

writes). Most clubs had already met the recommendations of the Poppewell Report with regard to improving ground safety. This followed the League's decision after the Bradford fire disaster that all their clubs should be designated under the Green Guide.

In most cases the clubs had overcome the problem of cost by simply upgrading those areas of their stadiums that they required. Since few clubs in the third and fourth divisions attract attendances of more than 10,000 many had chosen to close down one side of the ground. For many clubs it was the only way even with the help of a 75 per cent grant from the Football Ground Improvement Trust.

"In fact we're quite encouraged by this news from the Home Office. We thought that most of the work had to be done by Christmas," Andy Williamson, a League official, said yesterday.

## RUGBY UNION

## Cheers to new kit and new identity

By David Hands, Rugby Correspondent

Warwickshire, county championship semi-finalists this season, will be part of a new sponsorship scheme to run over the next three years. Whitbread Flowers, the brewery, are to pay £30,000 into the county and its club knock-out competition over that period, mirroring the agreement established with Gloucestershire last season.

The brewery also sponsor the Gloucester club and the extension of their interest in rugby reflects their geographical bases in the Midlands and the West Country. Although the agreement is due to begin next September, Warwickshire will have new kit available for their semi-final against Lancashire at Nuneaton on March 8.

Graham Robbins, the Warwickshire captain, welcomed the sponsorship as helping to provide an identity similar to that achieved so notably by the Midlands in the divisional championship in December.

But the intention, as with so many low-key sponsorship deals, is to put money into the lower reaches of the game. The official announcement of the agreement will be made on Sunday when Solihull are due to play Old Leamington at Coventry. A County Road ground, but support will filter back down to the smaller clubs throughout the county.

The weather, of course, makes a postscript of the Warwickshire Cup final likely and it has played havoc with the preparation of all the county semi-finalists. Warwickshire's game with Lancashire, and Kent's against Gloucestershire at Blackheath on the same day, will be bumping up against various postponed John Player

## Wales on: England struggling

Saturday's five nations international between Wales and France at the National Stadium, Cardiff, will definitely go ahead unless there is a dramatic change in the weather before the weekend.

However, the prospects of a game at Twickenham, where England are scheduled to entertain Ireland, are less bright, with workers involved in a desperate struggle against the elements. A preliminary decision will be made at lunchtime today but the Rugby Football Union secretary, Bob Weighill, has warned that conditions will have to improve to guarantee a match.

Ray Williams, the Welsh Rugby Union secretary, said: "The game at Cardiff is on unless there is a dramatic deterioration in the weather and France have been informed of this."

It was decided after an inspection yesterday that the ground had thawed sufficiently for the match to go ahead. The pitch was covered earlier in the week and four hot air blowers were installed to help the defrosting process.

At Twickenham, workers were saying "just ahead of the weather" in their fight to beat the freezing Weighill said: "We are struggling hard but saying only just ahead of the game. We are bringing in more and more heaters and cover to defrost the hard areas of the pitch but we still need some sort of improvement to guarantee a match."

"We will make a preliminary decision about whether to carry on working or postpone the game at lunchtime today. If we leave the match on it will mean more work right up to the kick-off. The forecast gives us an increase in temperature tomorrow. I am quite optimistic that the game will go on."

"The major problem is the wind-chill effect. The sun is shining brightly but normally in late February that would be to take the bonse out of the ground, but any warming effect is cancelled out by the wind."

## New cup dates

Because of the freezing weather the Hospitals Cup semi-finals at Richmond have been rearranged for next week - St Mary's v Guy's on Tuesday and St Thomas's v The London on Wednesday.

## Folly of a stop-gap captaincy

By George Ace

It was interesting to hear the former Irish full back Tony Enns' forthright radio comment on Ireland's defeat by Wales at Lansdowne Road when he said the captain must shoulder most of the blame.

Enns is not the first to criticize Fitzgerald's leadership this season; it is an open secret that his retention as captain must shoulder most of the blame.

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## BOXING



On top of the world: Azumah Nelson holds aloft the WBC featherweight belt

## Nelson taunts McGuigan

Los Angeles (Reuters) — Azumah Nelson, of Ghana, retained his World Boxing Council (WBC) featherweight championship on a split points decision over Marcos Villaseca, of Mexico, and then said he badly wanted to "whip" the WBA champion Barry McGuigan.

Nelson, after successfully defending his title for the second time since winning it from Wilfredo Gomez in December 1984, taunted McGuigan with insults, saying that even Villaseca could beat him.

"I always call her a girl because she doesn't want to fight me," Nelson said. "This guy Marcos can beat her because he can take a punch."

Nelson pummeled the WBC's top-ranked contender with everything in his impressive arsenal, from snapping left jabs to powerful rights to the body, but the challenger withstood every onslaught.

Villaseca attacked Nelson's body throughout the 12-round contest but the Ohio-based champion from Acra just smiled. Nelson opened up a cut

## Sibson nominated to meet Graham

Tony Sibson, the former undefeated champion, has been nominated by the European Boxing Union to meet Nigel Graham, of Sheffield, for the European middleweight championship. They have given promoters until April 17 to make the match.

The bout is likely to go to purse offers which means it will not take place until the summer.

On the bridge of Villaseca's nose in the eighth round and his corner could not stop the blood pouring down his face.

"The blood was coming out of my nose and I couldn't see anything at all in the last four rounds," Villaseca said. "I still thought I won the fight."

One of the three judges scored the contest a draw but the others had it 116-113 and 116-112, pleasing the crowd but astounding some ring-side observers who saw Nelson ahead by at least three rounds.

## TENNIS

## All the way on hamburgers

By Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent

One of yesterday's newspaper headlines read: *Bergstrom is aiming to make big news. A few hours later the lead in question, Christian Bergstrom, of Sweden, top seed in the Lawn Tennis Association satellite "Masters" tournament at Wallington, was losing in straight sets to an unseeded Frenchman and incur a warning, a penalty point and a nominal fine of \$25 (about £17).*

Bergstrom, aged 18, was beaten 6-2, 6-4 by Olivier Delaure, of Metz, who is the same age.

In consecutive matches Delaure has beaten three seeds in straight sets, which is good going for a player who began this five-week series as a first-round loser in a qualifying competition. In today's final Delaure will play the Frenchman, who is the only one of the Netherlands, who beat another Dutchman, Jan Willem Lodder, by 6-4, 6-2.

Three weeks ago, at Bramhall in Cheshire, Sauer beat Delaure in a semi-final. Evidently they were not the same player. The match ended with a second service which Delaure returned as a powerful forehand winner.

In the last few years Sauer has lived in South Africa, the United States and the Netherlands in turn. At Wallington, oddly, he has beaten a South African, an American and a Dutchman in that order. It was all so neat that it might have been scripted. But the final arrests the sequence because Sauer has never lived in France.

As a Dutch citizen (for almost two months) Sauer may ultimately be in line for a Davis Cup place, the domestic competition not being all that hot. Lodder, who has been Dutch for 19 years, hopes to be chosen for Davis Cup next season.

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## RACING

## Kilkilowen tackles National in spite of stamina doubts

From Our Irish Racing Correspondent, Dublin

The majority of owners of good jumpers but doubtful stayers would find the valuable prize offered at Liverpool for the Whitbread Trophy Handicap Chase a much more inviting prospect than the Grand National. This was the tactic adopted by Jim Dreaper with Kilkilowen last year but this season the Collier family have decided to have a go at the National.

Dreaper rates Kilkilowen's chances of staying the 4½ miles as "remote" but then went on to amplify his statement. "The owners are true sporting types and so determined are they not to be seduced into going for the shorter race that they have instructed me not to bother entering him in the Whitbread."

Few horses have tackled the Liverpool fences with more gusto since the days of that great Australian horse, Crisp. Kilkilowen, who made much of the running in last year's Whitbread with top weight of 12 stone. He still held a chance between the last two fences but the long run-in and the confusion of so much weight found him out.

In the last few strides he surrendered second place to Knock Hill by a head, the pair being eight lengths adrift of Smith's Man. Kilkilowen was trying to give two stone to the first and second and Jim Dreaper said of that performance: "If there had been another couple of fences on the run-in, he would have been closer still."

The problem facing Kilkilowen at Aintree will concern the conservation of his stamina and in this matter the horse himself is so silly. As Dreaper put it: "When he is really well in himself, he just

does not want to settle down behind other horses."

In the hope of teaching an old dog new tricks, every attempt will be made to anchor him in the Foxrock Cup, a handicap chase which has been postponed from Wednesday until next Monday.

The Dreapers, Tom and Jim, as a father and son team, have several times figured amongst the minor placings in the Grand National. The story commenced in 1946 when the race resumed after the war and Jim Dreaper, despite having 12th 3lb, started at 3-1 in a 34-runner field.

Two years earlier not even that weight would have stopped Prince Regent, who was rated the best pre-Arkle steeplechaser to be trained in Ireland this century. At 11 years of age, though, the revival of the Grand National came just too late. Even so he finished third.

Subsequent Dreaper placings were Valerius, runner-up in the 1970, Black Secret, beaten a neck by Spectry (1971) and Black Secret, again, who dead-heated for third place behind Will To Do the following year. In the first of these good performances, Jim Dreaper, as an amateur, was the rider of Black Secret.

The following year he set up as a trainer and while he has not achieved quite the same degree of success as his father, he has, with lesser opportunities, produced some exciting jumpers. Seven years ago he spotted the potential in Kilkilowen as an unbroken three-year-old and bought him at Ballsbridge for 12,500 guineas. He has been a splendid money-spinner and his current tally stands at 12 wins over fences and a hurdle victory, this season.

## No preparatory race for Badsworth Boy

By Christopher Goulding

Badsworth Boy, the winner of the Queen Mother's Champion Chase for the last three years, will have no preparatory race before trying to achieve his fourth success in the two-mile contest at Cheltenham next month.

The 11-year-old gelding has recently come out of retirement but plans to give him a run before the Festival have been upset by the bad weather. The last time Badsworth Boy appeared on a racetrack was at Cheltenham last year when he won the Champion Chase by 10 lengths from Far Bridge.

Monica Dickinson, his trainer, said yesterday: "He has had arthritis and bad feet for most of his life and is not getting any younger. I hope to get some decent work into him before the race as it is not ideal to go straight to Cheltenham without an outing."

Despite the harsh weather in Yorkshire, the Harwood team have been kept on the go. "We have been taking them to the beach at Redcar since the all-weather gallop became frozen over," Mrs Dickinson said.

"The last time we worked on grass was when the Ascot meeting took place on February 5."

The stable will field its trainee, said yesterday: "He has had arthritis and bad feet for most of his life and is not getting any younger. I hope to get some decent work into him before the race as it is not ideal to go straight to Cheltenham without an outing."

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## Brokers offer £10,000 cup compensation

If a jockey misses the winning ride in this year's Cheltenham Gold Cup through injury, he will receive a consolation prize of £10,000 — almost double the sum which the winning jockey is expected to collect.

The offer by the insurance brokers, John Longstaff, follows the injury suffered by John Francome before last year's Champion Hurdle. The winning ride on See You Then went to Steve Smith Ekeles after Francome's mount, The Rejoice, had fallen in the preceding Arkle Challenge Trophy.

A spokesman for the sponsors said: "We believe the figure is fair compensation for the disappointment and loss of kudos for having missed the winning ride. It has been agreed with Cheltenham."



Monica Dickinson: strong hand at Cheltenham

## Another blank day as total reaches 100

Tomorrow's meeting at Haydock Park became the 100th anniversary of the National Hunt season yesterday as racing faced up to its third successive week of inactivity. With Newbury and Southwell abandoned earlier in the day, tomorrow will be the 23rd consecutive day without racing.

Prospects for Saturday are so better with all four courses holding inspections today. They are: Newbury (9.30am), Haydock (10am), Haydock (noon) and Market Rasen (3.30pm).

In Ireland, which is equally gloomy, racing is scheduled for a temporary card has been postponed until Tuesday. Saturday's Naven meeting is already in doubt but the card could be switched to Leopardstown if the latter course is fit for racing.

## IN BRIEF

## Tour arranged

Scottish universities are to visit Zimbabwe on an ambitious cricket tour from July 12 to August 12. The team will play matches against district and regional teams as well as the national schools XI in preparation for the tour. The Scottish Universities will play the Scottish Cricket Union under-19 XI on June 8, and on June 17 and 18 will play a two-day match at Edinburgh followed by the British Universities tournament at Swansea from June 30 to July 4.

## Crookham date

Lucinda Green, the world champion, heads an impressive entry for the first major three-day eventing competition of the season — the Crookham horse trials at Tweseldown racecourse, Hampshire, on March 7-9. The entry also includes Glynis Leng, the European champion and Olympic bronze medalist, Mark Todd, the Olympic champion from New Zealand, and Princess Anne and Captain Mark Phillips.

## Keino the coach

New Delhi (AP) — Kipchoge Keino, the double Olympic gold medal winner from Kenya, has arrived here to coach India's team for the world cross-country championships in Switzerland next month. Keino, 46, won gold medals at the 1,500 metres at Mexico in 1968 and the 3,000 metres steeplechase at Munich in 1972.

## RUGBY LEAGUE DIARY

Keith Macklin

schemes in football and rugby which have gone ahead with the second service which Delaure returned as a powerful forehand winner.

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## Ambitious Widnes waive white flag

Two months ago Widnes were flying distress signals and hastily selling Joe Lydon to Wigan for a record fee of £100,000 to avoid going out of existence.

The club are talking of raising £720,000 in an ambitious plan to build a super-stadium at Nantwich Park with a 3,000-seater grandstand, artificial turf, running track and a leisure complex including sauna, gymnasium and indoor bowls.

This remarkable reversal of fortunes is quickly explained by Ronnie Close, the Widnes secretary. With blunt realism, Close says: "We are still in serious financial difficulties which were only temporarily alleviated by the sale of Joe Lydon to Wigan. If the public of Widnes do not support the venture then it will just get off the ground. The success of the scheme is entirely dependent on the people of the town."

The plan was produced by the Widnes coach, Doug Langton, and its logic and mathematics are deceptively simple. Widnes are seeking supporters, whether individuals or companies, to pledge £10 a month for three years for a seat in the plush new grandstand. The seat will be available for every home first-team and reserve match, with free access to the sporting and leisure facilities in the complex to be built below the stand.

It is a revolutionary scheme, because the work will only go ahead when the money is forthcoming from pledges, unlike other ground development

## Choice by television stirs protest

By Keith Macklin

kick-off and the presence of television cameras.

The special appeals committee of the league will hear the complaint today, and if it is upheld BBC TV may have to revert to televising their original choice, the Oldham v Warrington second round match.

● The question of an extension to the season was deferred by a management committee meeting yesterday and will be considered at a meeting of the full council next Wednesday.

● Kevin Ashcroft, the Salford manager, was fined £200 for verbal abuse of the officials during the Salford v Widnes Alliance match on January 24.

● Great Britain have two fitness doubts concerning their team for the return international match against France (sponsored by Whitbread Trophy) at Wigan on Saturday. Jeff Grayson, the Leeds forward, has an ankle injury and Mike Burke, the Widnes full back, has a damaged knee. Maurice Bard, the British coach, is planning to give both players a fitness check.

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## GENERAL APPOINTMENTS

February 27, 1986

I have a message for British industry. The problem is being raised increasingly, in a climate of brutally competitive international markets. Yet the most dangerous element in the situation has been insufficiently examined, as have those aspects which are grossly and tirelessly misrepresented. The best news of all, which I shall leave to the end, has scarcely been mentioned.

Risk analysis in business is here to stay — the systematic research of existing and potential hazards, the deliberate, calculated decision to accept certain risks and exclude others. Modern professional risk analysis has developed as a direct result of multinational activity, the internationalization of business.

This has in turn made commonplace the calculated decision to go ahead with an investment in a high-risk area, where the presence of undoubted profits outweighs the less certain materialization of possible dangers. This is a game of deliberate, calculated chance, recognized — as such by companies, their operatives and shareholders.

Yet the same companies sanction simultaneously an international *modus operandi* far more

perilous, containing hazards which are allowed to pass unexamined and unprovided for, in international areas of maximum risk. In fact, all the evidence suggests that the formidable risks incurred are in the main unrecognized.

It is inconceivable that otherwise highly professional managements, priding themselves on taking chances that are carefully calculated, would allow key personnel to enter the arena of the ferociously competitive international market-place without the essential back-up of a first-class means of personal communication and access to information. Yet this is the general pattern still prevailing in British industry today.

This is the degree of irresponsible negligence that is repeated every time a British company employs linguistically untrained or semi-trained operatives in export markets, thereby entrusting vital tasks to those unable to understand anything (or sufficient) without outside assistance, which may not always be impartial.

This is risk-taking in the area of personal communication capacity in a professional context. It is

**British business too often takes risks by ignoring foreign language training, says**

**Adriana Matheson**

unacceptable under any circumstances. It is totally at variance with professional standards.

The risks involved are concerned with the most sensitive and decisive areas of export activity. In the first place, these monolingual operatives are unable to communicate or comprehend significantly, in person, in any language other than English.

Secondly, they have no first-hand access to any information from foreign language sources, including foreign media sources. This last is particularly hazardous in developing countries.

Thirdly, they are unable to check, in person, the precise

content of any information received in another language.

Fourthly, they are unable to check personally both versions of a contract drawn up in two languages.

In short, on all fronts, these key people are out of touch, dependent on others and therefore vulnerable.

In all the discussions I have had with British companies regarding the question of specialized language training, many admit their urgent need of it, others continue to shrug it off with what amounts to an acceptance of doing business from a standpoint of dangerous inferiority: "We can usually find

someone who speaks English", or "All our contacts speak excellent English..." I am sure they do. Therefore they start with a considerable tactical advantage which should be taken away from them at the earliest possible moment.

Managements which countenance this destructive lack of proper professional training are apparently blind to the dangers of relying on second-hand knowledge, whether it be that of their competitors or agents during discussions, interpreters, who, particularly in politically sensitive countries, may be of doubtful integrity and/or accuracy, or their secretaries' largely mythical so-called "working knowledge", whatever that may mean!

Yet this loss-making situation which continues among a majority of UK companies — including the multinational that recently lost a massive contract in North Africa because of the refusal by the British management to accept the foreign government's condition of French as the operating language — this running sore of no means of communication is totally unnecessary and for two very sound reasons.

FIRST, the development of

effective language power is not a long-term exercise. It cannot be, if it is to be viably developed as an essential part of the modern management package to which it belongs. With average ability and a starting point of basic "school" language, we are talking about a maximum training period of four weeks.

Some achieve a high degree of fluency in considerably less, supported by above-average ability — by no means uncommon among the British, contrary to belief — and course material designed and taught by those who are not only highly qualified and experienced both as linguists and teachers of language, but who possess also similar qualifications and experience in the world of international business. The exercise is strictly results-oriented and time-oriented.

SECONDLY, total success has been registered among 98 per cent of British executives undergoing such intensive training — and most of them were middle-aged.

The British are as capable as anyone else of operating with decisive success in other languages, when they stop living in

the past and really give themselves a chance.

British management, so ready to spend vast sums on training in disciplines of palpably less urgency, has no viable excuse to waste any more valuable time before setting its linguistic house in order — in facing up to reality and ending this situation of commercial Russian roulette with its unacceptable long-term implications.

To do anything less is to render a major disservice to a company, its shareholders and those whose task it is to seek out and establish foreign markets, ill-equipped and untrained for this specialist activity.

It can be done. Numerous have proved it by succeeding, to quote one, "beyond my wildest expectations". It must be done, by individuals with company support, if British industrial endeavour is not to remain outdistanced and eventually eclipsed by competitors less disposed to "muddle through".

Dr Adriana Matheson, an associate of Executive Continuity Ltd, is an international consultant specializing in export marketing, industrial language and expatriate training.

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## Sales Executive

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The company markets a unique cost control system applicable to many industry types. The expansion programme now requires an experienced sales executive. We require two representatives to cover and develop the following areas: 1) South London and South East England. 2) North London, Home Counties and North East England. We seek professional sales applicants, aged approximately 30-45, who are able to demonstrate commitment and resilience and who have a record of success in a sales environment. The position will suit a pioneering self-starter, knowledgeable in sales techniques, who can gain customer confidence at director level. The rewards include a high commission potential, the prospect of management status, plus health plan, life cover and a contributory pension scheme.

Please apply in writing with cv to: The Managing Director, Petrochem Limited, Lauriston House, Montpelier, Cheltenham, Glos.

## Electronic Design Engineer

Working as part of a small team within the recently formed Condition Monitoring Division - which has an advanced CAD system - you will be concerned with further development of a new range of unique products designed to provide vital information on incipient wear in oil-lubricated machinery. To make a full contribution, you will need a good honours degree in electronics together with at least three years' experience of micro-processor based design (preferably 6500 series), digital design using TTL and CMOS series logic and analogue circuit design at dc and LF (10 MHz). The broad requirements reflect the company's approach to R&D where, as Design Engineer you will be responsible for all aspects of a product's design from conception through to production.

Send full cv to: Technical Director, Gabriel Microwave Systems Limited, Heathfield, Newton Abbot, Devon TQ12 7XL.

## Works Manager

£16,000 + car + benefits Notts

Charcon Tunnels produces the largest range of pre-cast concrete tunnels and shaft linings in the world. You will head up the pre-cast tunnel lining plant at Kirby, employing around 200. Exceptional career prospects exist for the right candidate: ideally a graduate civil or structural engineer, with proven management skills and sound technical ability.

Contact: Christine Jordan, PER, Lambert House East, Clarendon Street, Nottingham NG1 5NS.  
Tel: (0602) 419781.

## Micrographic Sales Person

Good salary/benefits + car Berks

Berkshire based - to cover the Southern Counties of England and Wales. Duties will include demonstration of showroom equipment, after-sales training on installed equipment, managing exhibition stands and visiting prospective customers to evaluate needs. Candidates should be experienced in 35mm industrial systems, although candidates with a sales or micrographic background will be considered.

Please write, enclosing cv to: Personnel Department, Argus Systems Ltd, PO Box 70, Blackthorne Road, Colnbrook, Slough SL3 0AR or telephone for application form (0753) 684567.

## Vacuum Cleaner Specialist

Competitive salary + car Berkshire based

Panasonic UK Ltd markets a unique range of domestic appliances - all with an established reputation for high quality performance. Our Home Appliances Department now requires a dynamic man or woman to specialise in the marketing and sales of our vacuum cleaners. As well as having some responsibility for National Accounts, you will be involved in product development, sales promotion and advertising campaigns. Ideally you are aged 25-35 with three to four years' experience of vacuum cleaner sales and marketing. As you would expect, we offer a highly competitive salary plus good benefits and a company car. Relocation assistance will be considered.

For further information and an application form please phone Nick Vernon on Slough 34522. Panasonic UK Ltd, 300-318 Bath Road, Slough, Berks SL1 6JB.

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People & Technology - together

## Area Sales Representative

Basic + bonus + car East Midlands

To maintain and develop business with builders, merchants, distributors and architects for Barking Cables, an expanding brass manufacturer. Ability to sell. Excellent package.

CV to: W G Chapman, Barking Grove, 1 River Road, Barking, Essex IG11 0HD.

## Product Co-Ordinator

Attractive package Dartford

The market leaders in the design and manufacture of Systems Office Furniture have a vacancy for a Product Co-ordinator. Reporting to the Logistics Director you will be responsible for ensuring product availability to meet delivery and installation schedules and will assume overall responsibility for order control, finished stock allocation and distribution. The successful applicant, probably aged 28/40, will have a sound knowledge of computerised systems, good organisational and management ability and will be required to control liaison with the sales force, manufacturing management and the company's installation Manager. This position carries an attractive salary together with usual benefits associated with a large organisation.

Send cv to: Mr R E Webb, Personnel Manager, Vickers Furniture, PO Box 10, Dartford, Kent DA1 1NY.

## Sales Manager - UK

Competitive salary package Notts based

Rapid market growth of this successful company, market leader in supplying heating systems to industry, has created the need for ambitious and highly motivated sales professional with a proven managerial background in selling a technical product to industry. Five figure salary package includes commission and quality car.

Contact: Pam Stickney, PER, Lambert House East, Clarendon Street, Nottingham NG1 5NS.  
Tel: (0602) 419781 for further details.

## JOB HUNTERS

For a free job hunting information pack and weekly details on the recruitment market place please call 01-262 8266 or write to: PER, (27) The Mill House, 2-4 Fitzwilliam Court, Sheffield S1 4PF. For all positions in this computer application are invited from both men and women.

## Key Accounts Executive

£12,000 + bonus + car Cambridgeshire based

bural + floraprint limited is an exciting new company engaged in marketing a range of high quality picture labels, packaging, and pos products to the horticultural trade. Applicants should have some experience at key account level with either horticultural or print knowledge. Please apply to: Liz Jordan, bural + floraprint limited, PO Box 29, Wisbech, Cambs PE13 2TH.  
Tel: (0454) 64771.

## Office Manager

Negotiable salary C London

We are a leading firm of Chartered Surveyors with substantial, modern offices in the West End and the City. We require an Assistant Office Services Manager whose responsibilities will include the smooth and cost-effective running of the Berkeley Square office. There are 150 staff in the office and a substantial element of high level client entertaining takes place. Applicants, aged to 45, should have extensive building management experience in a similar prestigious environment and the presence required to co-ordinate the demands of a professional staff. Please write with a cv to: Jeff Booth, Personnel Manager, Richard Ellis, Chartered Surveyors, 64 Cornhill, London EC3V 3PS.

## Electrical Engineer

BICC Electronic Cables, which is responsible for the design and manufacture of a comprehensive range of cables for use in the expanding electronics market is seeking a qualified Electrical Engineer to join its Works Services Management team. This is an ideal opportunity for a young engineer to move into plant maintenance management. The successful candidate will be responsible for the organisation of efficient maintenance of electrical and electronic plant, control equipment and instrumentation, together with the maintenance of HV and LV factory distribution systems. In addition, he/she will be required to introduce and control a comprehensive planned maintenance system covering mixed trades. Applicants, preferably in the age range 25-35 years, must be qualified in electrical/electronics engineering to degree level, and have at least five years' previous experience in plant engineering environment. Previous staff management experience will be an advantage. We can offer a competitive salary and benefits package with relocation assistance available if appropriate.

Please apply, giving sufficient information to make an application form unnecessary, to: Mr K J Bat, Personnel Manager, BICC Electronic Cables Limited, Hestley Works, Chester Road, Hestley, Cheshire WA6 0DJ.

BICC BICC Electronic Cables

## Co-ordinating Manager

£10,000 West London

Key Postal have been producing business to business mailing lists for almost 40 years and enjoy a consistent reputation for optimum quality and performance. As Co-ordinating Manager, your brief will be to organise a workflow from sales orders received through to despatch, including liaison with customers and suppliers, often within very tight deadlines. The ideal candidate, aged 25+, must possess good written and verbal communication skills; have had previous office supervisory experience; be familiar with computerised systems together with the aptitude to use/apply computers as management tools. Send full cv to: Susan Butler, PER, 319/327 Chiswick, High Road, London W4 4HL.

## Sales Administrator

Attractive salary Dartford, Kent

Are you an experienced Sales Administrator who has the ability to support the activities of a sales organisation? So then my client is looking for you. A market leader in the manufacture of cartoning machinery, they have an enviable reputation of success in the UK and overseas. The position demands a good communicator, preferably aged 30-35, who is able to provide an effective, professional back-up to their sales activities. The company offer a competitive salary and genuine career prospects. Send full cv to: Dawn White, PER, London House, 5 London Road, Maidstone ME16 8HR.

## Ambitious Accountant Demonstrate Your Ability



Here is an excellent opportunity to prove your worth in contributing to the further development, design and installation of management information systems. Take a positive role in the financial management team of a highly professional company, recognised throughout the world as one of the leaders in the oil exploration industry.

Qualified with one or two years post qualification experience, including computerised accounting and information systems, you are now seeking a responsible position where you can use your ability and authority to be innovative, with the scope to make changes and develop new systems.

The position based in modern well appointed offices in Orpington, Kent, offers an above average benefits package and includes a salary that reflects its importance.

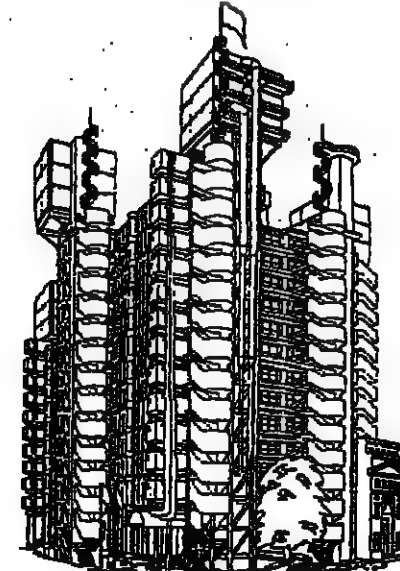
Please telephone or write with full Curriculum Vitae including current salary requirements to John Costello of Cripps, Sears and Associates Limited, Personnel Management Consultants, Westminster House, 2 Minster Street, Reading, RG1 2JA. Telephone (0734) 502551.

# Cripps, Sears

## Manager

Exhibition/Visitors' Viewing Area

Salary range £13,907 - £20,860 + £1,400 London Weighting p.a.



Lloyd's of London will shortly be moving into its new headquarters building in the City of London.

The new building will incorporate a unique Exhibition and Visitors' Viewing Area which will be open to the public.

We are looking for a person with flair, communicative and organisational skills to promote and develop the use of the new facility to a worldwide audience.

Ideally, the successful applicant will have a marketing background and have some knowledge of the City of London and the London insurance market.

The competitive benefits package includes an annual bonus, non-contributory pension scheme, membership of PPP, season ticket loan and staff restaurant facilities.

Please write enclosing a full C.V. to: The Personnel Manager, Corporation of Lloyd's, London House, 6 London Street, London EC3R 7AB. Applications should be received by 12th March 1986.

## CREDIT ANALYSIS CITY

£18,500

Our client, a North American Bank, has identified the need for a Credit Analyst within a small, high profile department. Initial responsibilities will be to provide support for 2 senior Client Managers who market to UK multinationals. Excellent prospects include development into a marketing role. Ref 542047.

Management Personnel 2 Swallow Place, London W1R 7AA.

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part of a team in an exciting new development of residential flats. Work will be varied and involve a 40 hour week and will involve moving in and out of the building. 77 Palace Court, London W2 4EJ. Tel: 01-927 5799.

3. Long-term contracts, with many years experience some overseas.

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1. with an early start in the financial and economic planning and a strong background in financial and economic planning. 2. Long-term contracts, with many years experience some overseas.

## BRITISH MUSEUM

has a temporary vacancy for a CURATOR

EE/F

initially for a period of 3 years with a possible extension of 1 further 2 years to work on the collections from the Indian subcontinent and South East Asia.

Candidates should have a degree in the art and/or archaeology of South or South East Asia, with Sanskrit or another language of one of the areas concerned.

Salary: Grade F £9,917 - £12,230. Grade F £9,917 - £12,230.

For details and application form apply on a postcard to: Personnel Officer, British Museum, 6 Russell St., WC1B 3DG.

Closing date for completed forms: 17th March 1986.

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## DRAKES

Waiting Staff

Bar Person

Cashier

Required for their full time hours on this busy English restaurant in Chelsea. Good wages and excellent benefits and relevant experience required.

Contact: Campbell Porter 584 4555/6669

## CITY

A vacancy has arisen for a trainee broker. The successful applicant will be aged 23+ and of a smart appearance. No previous experience necessary as full training given. For a confidential interview ring Alan Biggs on:

01-223 6827

## INTERIOR DESIGNER

required for small business

interior design and decoration. Good wages and excellent benefits and relevant experience required. Ring 01-627 2770.

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# GENERAL APPOINTMENTS

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... TO JOIN A LONDON-BASED PROFESSIONAL GROUP WHICH IS RESPONSIBLE FOR TECHNICAL ADVICE ON THE EXPORT OF A WIDE RANGE OF HIGH TECHNOLOGY ITEMS.

YOU WILL BE INVOLVED IN ADVISING UK INDUSTRY AND GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS ON THE TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT FOR EXPORT OF ELECTRONIC SYSTEMS, EQUIPMENT AND THEIR TECHNOLOGIES, PARTICULARLY ELECTRONIC INSTRUMENTS, COMPUTERS, OPTO-ELECTRONICS, SEMI-CONDUCTORS INCLUDING MATERIALS, DEVICES, COMPONENTS AND ASSOCIATED PRODUCTION EQUIPMENT. THIS CAN INCLUDE REPRESENTING THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY AT MEETINGS BOTH AT HOME AND ABROAD ON TECHNICAL MATTERS RELATING TO INTERNATIONAL EXPORT CONTROLS.

YOU SHOULD HAVE A DEGREE IN ELECTRICAL/ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING, COMPUTER SCIENCE OR APPLIED PHYSICS OR HAVE PASSED THE ENGINEERING COUNCIL'S PART 2 EXAMINATION IN APPROPRIATE SUBJECT OR HAVE AN EQUIVALENT OR HIGHER ACCEPTABLE QUALIFICATION. IN ADDITION, YOU SHOULD BE A CHARTERED ENGINEER WITH SEVERAL YEARS' PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE. YOU MUST HAVE AN UP-TO-DATE KNOWLEDGE OF COMPUTER SYSTEMS AND THE USE OF MICROPROCESSORS. A KNOWLEDGE OF ELECTRONIC INSTRUMENTATION, SEMI-CONDUCTORS AND RELATED EQUIPMENT IS DESIRABLE.

STARTING SALARY £12,445-£15,025 (INCLUDING £1365 INNER LONDON WEIGHTING) ACCORDING TO QUALIFICATIONS AND EXPERIENCE. IN ADDITION, THESE POSTS ATTRACT AN ALLOWANCE OF UP TO £1900. SIGNIFICANT IMPROVEMENTS IN PAY SCALES WILL TAKE PLACE OVER THE NEXT 3 YEARS - IN ADDITION TO NORMAL ANNUAL PAY INCREASES.

RELOCATION EXPENSES MAY BE AVAILABLE.

FOR FURTHER DETAILS AND AN APPLICATION FORM (TO BE RETURNED BY 21 MARCH 1986) WRITE TO CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, ALLENCLIFF LINK, BASINGSTOKE, HANTS RG21 1JB, OR TELEPHONE BASINGSTOKE (0256) 468551 (ANSWERING SERVICE OPERATES OUTSIDE OFFICE HOURS). PLEASE QUOTE REF. T/6780.

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TRADE & INDUSTRY

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Tel: 01-242 2420

## Executive Assistant

Assistant Director's Office

Consumers' Association is looking for someone to cover this post, initially on a 6-month contract, while the job-holder is on maternity leave. The post is partly executive, partly administrative, the most demanding duty being the handling of all correspondence and representations from manufacturers and other interested parties arising from reports published in the magazines. There is, in addition, a wide range of responsibilities associated with the general function of running the Assistant Director's Office and giving him administrative support.

This position demands someone with a gift for words, and in particular for writing letters; someone tactful and persuasive on the phone and on paper; someone highly organised and able to switch from subject to subject without fussing. A good general education (to at least A level standard) is essential.

Starting salary around £10,000 p.a.  
Please apply with full CV to the Personnel Officer, Consumers' Association, 14 Buckingham Street, London, WC2N 6DS.

**Which?**

## RECRUITMENT CONSULTANT

We are an expanding specialist consultancy seeking to appoint an experienced Consultant who will make an effective contribution in developing our Permanent Agency Division. Our progressive expansion depends on our reputation for providing a first class service. Qualities of determination and professionalism will be looked for in the successful applicant. In addition, applicants must have at least 18 months' consultancy experience. In return, we offer a negotiable salary together with a generous commission scheme.

Apply in writing (applications will be treated in strictest confidence).

**ANTONY DUNLOP**  
10, EDWIN STREET, LONDON SW1W 9LP  
TEL: 01-439 6171 - 6 PICCADILLY

## Field Officer Self Employed Cornwall

The Country Landowners' Association

The CLA is a well established organisation which represents the owners of rural land in England and Wales. It has 80 staff based in its London HQ and in the regions, serving some 40,000 members.

You will work closely with the Regional Secretary and Public Relations Officer and report to the Regional Director at HQ. Your key task will be to recruit new CLA Members in your area. Members range from land owning individuals or businesses to land agents and other professionals interested in the work of the Association.

Candidates, preferably aged 40+, must have an appreciation of farming and country life. A knowledge of the area and some sales experience would be an advantage. As you will be working on a commission basis self motivation is essential. Please write - in confidence - for further details and an application form (or telephone 730 7748) to Lesley Gilford ref. A.20198.

This appointment is open to men and women.

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MANAGEMENT SELECTION

## ASSISTANT MANAGER Customer Service

Charles Letts & Co. Ltd., publishers, have a vacancy for an Assistant Manager in the Customer Service Department dealing with Special Editions. The position requires the ability to work under pressure, long hours when necessary, and involves the supervision of 8-9 staff.

This is an ideal opportunity for a progressive, forward-thinking individual, ideally in their mid 20s, to move into the junior management area and to join a dynamic and expanding Company. Salary will be by negotiation, according to age, experience and qualifications.

Please send a full CV, including current salary, to:

Personnel Administration  
Charles Letts & Co Ltd,  
Diary House, Borough Road,  
London SE1 1DW

## A CHANGE OF CAREER

A firm commitment to develop your career that what Allied Dunbar is currently offering to men and women who are equally committed to success.

Last year alone we spent over £2.5 million on training programmes for our Sales Associates and many of them went on to reach the rewards.

For an interview or further details call:

Paul Shanks on 01-427 7200 London or Home Counties, or 011 888 3576 Telex No. 887374 Fax No. 01-638 9215

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Basic Monthly Salary IT LIRE 2,110,000  
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Tax Free.
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Basic Monthly Salary IT LIRE 2,110,000  
Plus authorized allowances.  
Tax Free.
- POSITION "C": SENIOR TECHNICIAN (SATCOM MUX) GRADE B4.**  
Basic Monthly Salary IT LIRE 2,110,000  
Plus authorized allowances.  
Tax Free.
- POSITION "D": SENIOR TECHNICIAN (SATCOM DATA EQUIPMENT) GRADE B4.**  
Basic Monthly Salary IT LIRE 2,110,000  
Plus authorized allowances.  
Tax Free.
- POSITION "E": PRINCIPAL TECHNICIAN (TEST EQUIPMENT) GRADE B5.**  
Basic Monthly Salary IT LIRE 2,420,000  
Plus authorized allowances.  
Tax Free.
- POSITION "F": PRINCIPAL TECHNICIAN (CALIBRATION) GRADE B5.**  
Basic Monthly Salary IT LIRE 2,420,000  
Plus authorized allowances.  
Tax Free.
- POSITION "G": PRINCIPAL TECHNICIAN (CAMPS/SCARS II) GRADE B5.**  
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Plus authorized allowances.  
Tax Free.
- POSITION "H": PRINCIPAL TECHNICIAN (SATCOM MUX) GRADE B5.**  
Basic Monthly Salary IT LIRE 2,420,000  
Plus authorized allowances.  
Tax Free.
- POSITION "I": PRINCIPAL TECHNICIAN (SATCOM R/F) GRADE B5.**  
Basic Monthly Salary IT LIRE 2,420,000  
Plus authorized allowances.  
Tax Free.
- POSITION "J": PRINCIPAL TECHNICIAN (HF RADIO) GRADE B5.**  
Basic Monthly Salary IT LIRE 2,420,000  
Plus authorized allowances.  
Tax Free.
- POSITION "K": ASSISTANT TELECOMMUNICATIONS ENGINEER (MOBILE MAINTENANCE TEAM) GRADE A2.**  
Basic Monthly Salary IT LIRE 2,665,108  
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Tax Free.
- POSITION "L": ASSISTANT TELECOMMUNICATIONS ENGINEER (SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE) GRADE A2.**  
Basic Monthly Salary IT LIRE 2,665,108  
Plus authorized allowances.  
Tax Free.

Language requirements: Very good knowledge of English, both spoken and written. Italian language is highly desirable.

It is very important that candidates submit a detailed Curriculum in English citing Education, Qualifications.

Work experience and "position" desired, to the following address not later than 20 March 1986. Call (061) 7212223 for additional information:

Civilian Personnel Branch,  
Panda Division - HQS. Afsouth,  
80125 BAGNOLI,  
NAPLES, ITALY.

## NOGUS General Secretary

NOGUS (The Nord Computer Users Society) is the usergroup of Europe's fastest growing mini computer manufacturers, Norsk Data. Due to expansion we wish to appoint a General Secretary to head our Secretariat in Oslo.

The post is a new one and offers an interesting variety of work in a growing industry. We are looking for a person with the drive and abilities to continue the rapid expansion of our activities and membership.

- Proven management skills.
- A fluency in both spoken and written English and a Scandinavian language. Other languages would be useful.
- The ability to plan and set up large conferences. This will involve many abilities ranging from negotiating with conference centres to speaking in front of the conference.
- An awareness of Norsk Data products.

For further information, and an application form, contact C J Leslie (Chairman, Nogus), c/o Computer Centre, University of Reading, Whiteknights, Reading, RG6 2AA, as soon as possible. It is anticipated that interviews will be held in Oslo during April.

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We are Computer Personnel Services, a highly respected and long established Recruitment Consultancy.

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The chance to be a key element of a new initiative

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Intercity Consultants are one of the leading UK consultancies for the supply of contract software personnel. As part of a planned diversification of its London based business we currently seek someone to spearhead the opening of a new permanent recruitment division.

This will be no relaxed management position. It will require both good recruitment and interpersonal skills together with the necessary dynamism and drive to market our new services. Applicants in the age range of 25-35 must be able to show evidence of large scale recruitment in a 'high tech' environment, demonstrate the necessary qualities to work in a marketing role and combine this with a total commitment to their and our future success. This may have been within an existing consultancy or an organisation with large systems departments.

The rewards as indicated will be substantial, based on achieving a realistic business plan derived from a basic salary and excellent profit sharing scheme with no upper limit.

We have always utilised sophisticated computer and office automation techniques and are currently installing a new IBM System 36 to replace and upgrade our existing bespoke software. Our environment therefore provides the opportunity for people to realise their full potential in this demanding role.

Please write with full details to: Mr M. Waite.



intercity consultants

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## PRESS OFFICER

£14,000-£17,000

Due to our expanding workload, we are recruiting a Press Officer to join the Public Affairs Department.

A first priority will be dealing with enquiries from the British and International Press and other media on all matters relating to the activities of the Stock Exchange.

Other tasks will include drafting press releases, providing copy for placed articles, interpreting Council policy and liaising closely with all departments of the Stock Exchange.

Importance will be attached to clear, concise communication skills and the ability to grow with the job in this often pressurised and demanding environment, where flexibility of approach and initiative are essential.

**The Stock Exchange**

Aged under 30, you are likely to be a graduate with at least two years' experience as a Press/PR officer in a large commercial organisation, ideally with a knowledge of the financial sector.

This excellent career opportunity offers a starting salary between £14,000-£17,000 and a benefits package to include a fully paid season ticket scheme, non-contributory pension scheme and BUPA.

Please apply with your full career details to Jen Ross, Senior Personnel Officer, The Stock Exchange, Old Broad Street, London EC2N 1HP.

## Head of Library & Information Department

Salary c.£18,000

A large professional firm wish to appoint an experienced information manager to take overall charge of running this busy department. You will have responsibility for supervision of both the library and information functions. The professionally qualified and highly motivated staff currently consist of a librarian, two assistant librarians and a secretary.

Other responsibilities will include further development and exploitation of the firm's internal information resources and the implementation of computerised in house information retrieval systems.

Preference will be given to candidates who are chartered librarians, and who have several years' experience of working in a library.

Please apply with full curriculum vitae to:-  
Box No. C16







## HORIZONS

A guide to career development

# How to be master of all who survey you at the interview

The job interview is going better than you had dared hope, and you believe you are turning in the performance of a lifetime. As you look round at the beaming faces of the interviewing panel, you start to feel a self-confidence which borders on complacency.

It is then that the lean tactician guy at the end of the table intervenes, bowling a googly. There is an embarrassing pause before you start to splutter, mutter, waffle and tie yourself in knots. You've been landed with a tricky question — of the kind you wish they wouldn't ask.

I think we've all encountered them. Questions like: Why should we employ you? Where do you see yourself in 10 years' time? Why have you been unemployed for so long? Why were you made redundant? What do you think of the unions? How do you view women in management?

Everyone can think of questions that they would hate to have to answer. But if you want that job, you take the plunge. So it makes sense to do a little homework before the interview.

### Hard to judge whether you're stepping on toes

questions so difficult. One reason is that some are so vague and open-ended that you are not sure what the questioner is driving at.

A second cause of difficulty can be that you have a psychological hang-up about something. Redundancy and unemployment may be associated in your mind with failure. Why was it you who were made redundant while others were kept on? Why is it that no-one seems prepared to give you a job? When self-doubt rears its head, there is a tendency to find lame excuses for past mishaps, when you should be looking to the future with confidence in your abilities.

Another problem may be your keenness to make a good impression, so you try to give an answer which does not conflict with the views of the questioner. Take that question about unions.

The tenor of your answer might differ, depending on whether you were talking with Sir Terence, Beckett or Norman Willis.

But if you are being interviewed by comparative nonentities, it is much more difficult to judge whether you are stepping on toes. Do not assume that

### Nervous about that job interview? R. A. Jones has some advice for those lacking confidence

because the interviewer is a man, he necessarily disapproves of woman managers.

A further reason questions may stump you is because you did not foresee them. You are caught off your guard, when it should have been obvious that a particular line of inquiry was bound to turn up.

Is there any way of coping successfully with such deadly questions? You can but try, and your attempt must start well before the interview.

Begin by taking a critical look at yourself and your achievements, and do not overlook any skeletons you may have in your cupboard. If your career progression is haphazard, think of a good reason why this should be so, like your wish to broaden your experience.

If you were fired because of a row with a superior, ask yourself whether it was your fault or his. If you were objecting to a policy which you felt to be unethical or possibly injurious to the company, then it might make sense to be open about it. It could count in your favour.

After your self-appraisal, draw up a list of questions you do not want to be asked, and try to find convincing answers. You will always find some that are exceptionally tricky, but you should be able to find ways of getting around them.

That job you left after only six months, for example. Perhaps it would pay to be honest and admit that you made a mistake in joining that firm. If you admit to one or two foibles (but no more) you may gain some sympathy from members of the interviewing panel.

It is not a good idea to memorize your answers word for word. Find a friend or acquaintance who can bombard you with these difficult questions and criticize your performance.

Even better, record your practice interview on a tape or video recorder.

At the interview try to stay composed. When an unfortunate question is tossed into your court, pause before you answer and try to think of the interviewer's reason for asking it. Is it

merely an innocent query — or is he or she embarking on an in-depth probe?

If the question sounds vague, you can always ask for clarification, which has the added advantage of giving you more time to think of a convincing answer. Or you can rephrase it yourself in a manner designed to show yourself in a more favourable light.

That gap in your CV could well be explained away by the fact that you were trying to set up your own business, but had to give up when you could not raise enough capital.

Such a reply immediately raises you up from the ranks of the redundant to the status of a person with drive and entrepreneurial flair.

Inevitably there are questions you cannot predict. You can expect to be asked virtually anything from your views on the state of the economy to your opinion of the Bishop of Durham. Your hobbies may come under scrutiny, or even the places where you have lived.

Other questions you may consider downright unfair. How can you suggest changes you would like to make in an organization without first making a detailed study of how it functions? The

### Inevitably questions you cannot predict

interviewer, on the other hand, may consider this a legitimate thing to ask.

He or she is not concerned with details, but how you set about solving a problem. He wants to know whether you are an agent for change or a time-server who never takes an initiative.

I am the first to admit that job interviews can be unnerving experiences, and if things start to go wrong, your whole edifice of confidence can collapse. That is why some form of preparation is essential.

Though you cannot anticipate every question, you must ensure that you can deal effectively with the most obvious ones — awkward or straightforward. It is no good just glaring at the interviewer or lapsing into incoherent mutterings at the first hurdle.

Remember, your ability (or lack of it) to surmount the difficulties of the interview could well reflect on your capacity to deal with problems at work. Make sure your replies are plausible and not wishy-washy. The impression you give may count for more than your concern to cover over the cracks in your career.

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Candidates should ideally be aged 28-35, hold a University degree, or professional qualifications and have at least 5 years' experience in a similar role, preferably within a banking environment. It is essential that candidates are fully conversant with the latest developments of data storage using microfiche.

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Salary Scale: £20,445-£22,473 p.a.

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Application forms and particulars from:

The County Personnel Officer,  
County Hall,  
Oxford, OX1 1ND.  
Telephone enquiries: Oxford (0865) 815465.  
Closing date: 2nd April, 1986.

### OXFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

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THIS POST IS SUBJECT TO THE LMGSC 'RINGFENCE' PROGRAMME AND APPLICATIONS ARE RESTRICTED TO EMPLOYEES OF THE GLC, THE LONDON BOROUGHS, METROPOLITAN COUNTY COUNCILS AND METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS.

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### SECRETARY AND CHIEF LEGAL ADVISOR

SALARY: £21,792 - £23,979 p.a.

Applications are invited for the above post. The Secretary and Chief Legal Adviser's Department is responsible for all the Council's Legal and Secretarial Services. It also administers specialised sections providing Management Services including central purchasing and printing, Estates and Valuation work and Public Relations. The Department is also responsible for electoral registration, local and parliamentary elections.

Applicants must be Solicitors of several years standing with managerial experience at a senior level in local government. An essential car user allowance is payable and assistance in relocation expenses may be given.

It is the policy of this Council to provide equal employment opportunities and consideration will be given to all suitably experienced and qualified applicants from Authorities detailed at the head of this advertisement, regardless of disability, sex, race or marital status.

Application forms and further details may be obtained from The Chief Personnel Officer, 7 Northumberland Square, North Shields, Tyne and Wear, NE30 1QQ. Closing date for receipt of applications: 13/3/86.



### FINANCIAL AND ACCOUNTANCY

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A qualified accountant or ACTS, probably aged 35-45, you should have a proven track record, ideally in a small company environment, a flexible approach and ability to communicate at all levels. Knowledge of property investment development would be an advantage.

Initially, salary is negotiable around £16,000 to reflect ability and experience but will not be a bar to the appointment of the right candidate. Benefits include non-contributory pension, life assurance, health insurance and free lunches. A car will be provided on succession to the senior post.

Reply in first instance with CV to: Brian Maguire, H & W Task Force, 118 New Bond Street, London W1, ORH, Tel No: 01-493 9441.

ALL BOX NUMBER REPLIES SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO:

Box No. ....  
C/o Times Newspapers,  
P.O. Box 484,  
Virginia Street,  
LONDON  
E1 9DD

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Required for rapidly expanding wholesale food company in South London. Experience and references essential. Salary negotiable. Please ring 01-703 7031

### UNITED KINGDOM CENTRAL COUNCIL FOR NURSING. MIDWIFERY AND HEALTH VISITING (RE-ADVERTISEMENT) PROFESSIONAL OFFICER (MIDWIFERY)

With the retirement of the present officer in December the UKCC is seeking to appoint to the post a registered midwife who additionally holds a nursing and teaching qualification. Applicants should have an up-to-date knowledge of midwifery education and practice at a senior level as well as experience of committee work and public speaking.

The person appointed will be accountable to the Director for Professional Standards and Development, who will be happy to discuss the post with intending applicants.

Salary from £15,708 - £18,045 per annum plus £1,133 London Weighting.

Details about the post and application forms are available from: Hilary Pincott, UKCC, 23 Portland Place, London W1N 3AF. Tel: 01-637 7181.

To whom completed application forms should be returned by Monday, 31 March 1986.



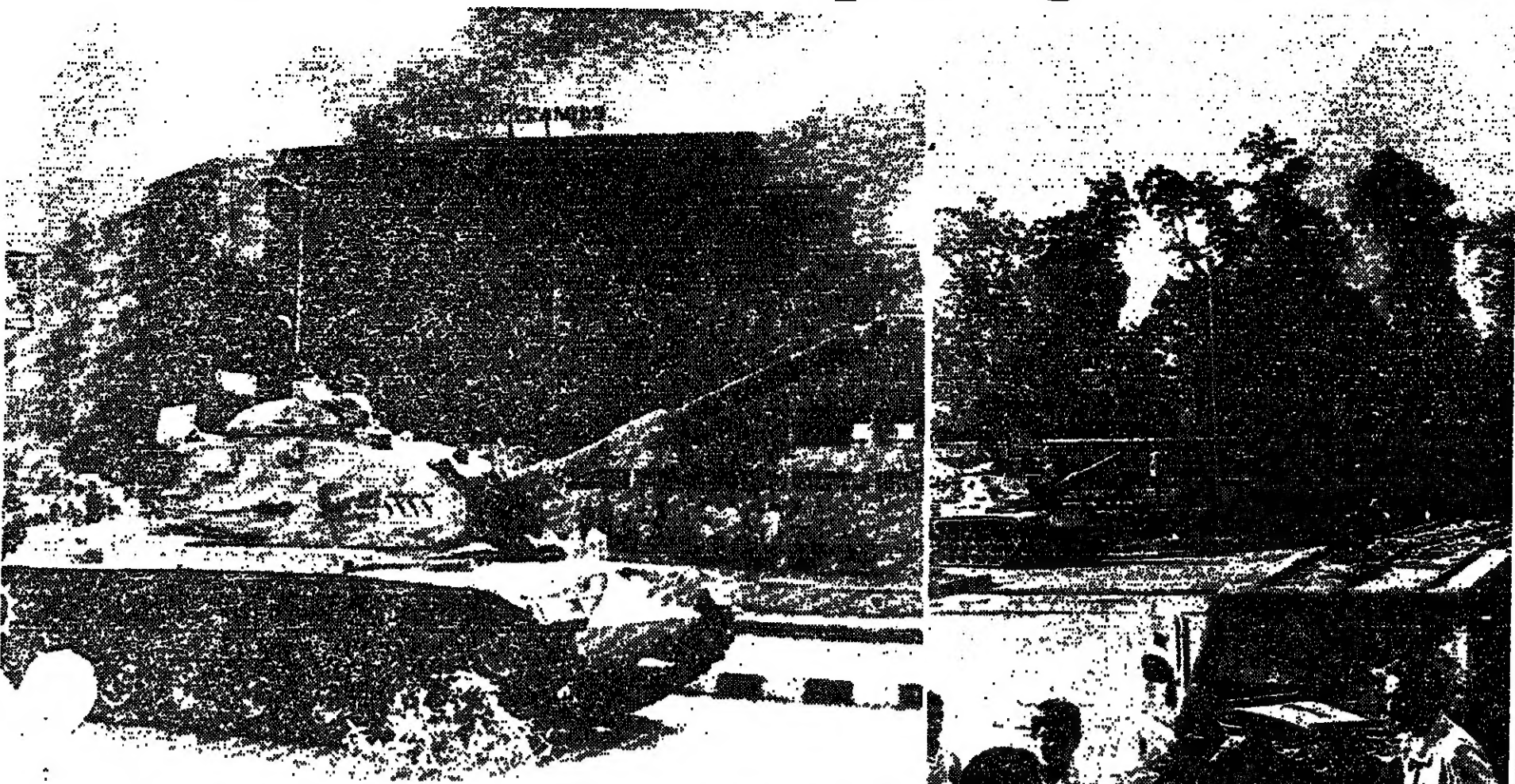








# Show of force after Cairo police go on rampage



A tank (above) patrolling the pyramids area, near Cairo, where Central Security policemen rioted and set fire to three hotels before commandos intervened.

The rioters also burnt and damaged civilian and police vehicles (right). The violence began in Giza, south of the capital, and spread to police

barracks near the airport. Diplomatic sources said at least 32 people were hurt, but other sources put the figure higher. The Interior Ministry said the policemen had mutilated after hearing a false rumour that their three-year compulsory service would be extended by a further year.



## Midland join mortgage war

By Richard Thomson  
Banking Correspondent

Midland Bank announced yesterday that it was abolishing the premium charged on endowment mortgages and doubling its lending to home buyers over the next year.

The package is part of a trend among clearing banks to step up competition on home loans, and it is unlikely to be long before the building societies are involved.

The removal of endowment differentials will mean a 0.5 percentage point cut in the interest rate to 13 per cent, the rate charged on ordinary re-

## Hard GEC deal on Nimrod

By Rodney Cowton  
Defence Correspondent

In the hope of being allowed to complete the Nimrod Airborne Early Warning project, GEC has agreed to what must be among the toughest conditions accepted by a British company.

As expected, Mr George Younger, Secretary of State for Defence, announced in the Commons that the ministry is to explore at home and abroad alternatives to Nimrod, on which about £900 million has so far been spent, and which still falls short of the RAF's performance requirements and

is at least four years behind schedule.

Among the alternatives are buying the AWACS and other American early warning aircraft, or joining the Nato Airborne early warning operations.

While the alternatives are being explored GEC will carry out an accelerated programme, lasting up to six months, to prove that it has solutions to the performance problems of Nimrod. The cost will be limited to £50 million, to be shared equally by the ministry and the company.

After that period a choice will be made between going ahead with Nimrod or selecting one of the alternatives.

If it is decided to proceed with Nimrod the company will be paid the costs of up to £25 million which it had incurred in the preceding six months. If the project is terminated it will not recover that money.

If the project does go ahead it would be on the basis of a fixed-price contract and a fixed time-scale. The cost would again be divided equally between the ministry and the company, and GEC would only recover its half of the costs when the agreed performance standards were achieved.

## Letter from the Iranian Front Line

### Bridgeheads and date crops

Ali Mazinan clutched a wooden ruler in his right hand and pointed it lazily at the lower left hand corner of the large laminated map that his aides from the Ministry of Islamic Guidance had sealed to the wall with some minute pieces of scotch tape.

Mr Mazinan, who wore a pair of large spectacles with heavy dark upper frames — the kind that mullahs prefer — was a commander of the Revolutionary guards who captured the Iraqi port of Fao. "We won because we followed God's guidance," he announced. "We followed God."

It was an unusual sort of military briefing that had begun with an invocation to God's beneficence and an absolute assurance that Iran's method of attack across the Shatt al-Arab river was a military secret.

But how much land, we asked, did the Iraqians control? Ali Mazinan took one step towards the map, raised the ruler in his right hand and slapped the palm of his left hand generously over the Fao Peninsula.

He did not quite touch Kuwait, but his smallest finger pointed menacingly towards the Iraqi city of Basra, while his two middle fingers actually spanned the river, two fleshy pointers bridged across the waterway above Abadan giving the Iraqians two quite mythical new bridgeheads into Iraqi territory.

There was no talk of Iraqi counter-attack. Instead, Mr Mazinan's ruler flicked towards the map and traced the pale green strips that ran down each side of the river bank.

Both sides in the war produced dates, he said, and began a statistical analysis of agricultural output. Here we were, about to be killed out with medical syringes against nerve gas and rubber masks against mustard gas before travelling to Fao, and the local military commander was briefing us on Iraq's 1979 date production figures. What on earth was going on?

True, the nearer you get to a front line, the less the war makes sense, but what was one to make of the helicopter trip to Fao?

Flying out over the gun lines, with the flash and white smoke of artillery fire only 300 ft below, the Iranian helicopter radio operator suddenly turned to us with a huge grin. He was wearing the beetle-like headset that the Americans supply with their Bell helicopters and had been scribbling frantically on a piece of torn paper.

A warning of an emergency, landing above the dim of the engine, perhaps? A hurried instruction to the pilot?

Then the crewman held up his message. The helicopter was pitching in the high wind, so low you could hear the blast from the Iranian gun pits, but clearly written on his tatty paper were the words "We will kill Saddam (sic)".

They dropped us off eventually in a battalion headquarters at Nahr-e-Had, a series of huge rectangular earth works and embankments in the soggy desert.

"Death to England," a soldier shouted at me as he stretched out his hand in greeting. "How are you?" Would we like tea?

It was a time for prayers, and behind our little biller with its instructions not to wear shoes and its wooden blanketed floor, a 120mm gun fired a shell casually off towards Basra.

Even more startling was the recorded voice of a *muezzin* suddenly waiting for prayer. "(Bang) Allah (bang) Akh (bang) bar," the disembodied voice sang out amid the contemptuous gunfire.

Outside the dugout door, two soldiers faced south west, hands clasped in front of them, looking towards Mecca. The artillery crew dispatched another round towards the forces of Saddam Hussein.

Following God and winning wars was clearly hard work, not least for those who try to understand it.

Robert Fisk

## 1986 COLLINS DICTIONARIES TIMES CROSSWORD CHAMPIONSHIP ELIMINATOR PUZZLE

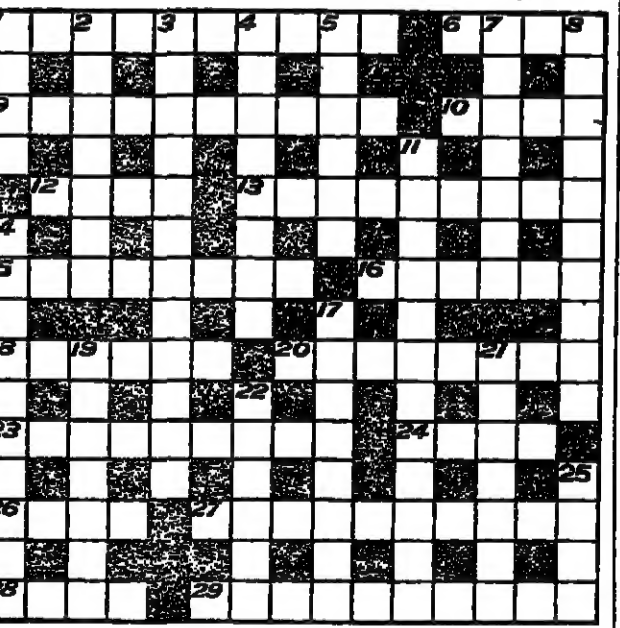
All entrants who qualified for the regional finals in Glasgow, Leeds, Birmingham and Bristol have been accepted for those finals. All regional finals will begin at 2pm, and competitors may check in from 1pm.

As there are more qualifiers (1,025) for the London A and B finals than can be accommodated (640), those who have been notified of their qualification are required to attempt this eliminator puzzle. Qualifiers are strongly urged to submit their attempts even if they cannot complete the puzzle, since entries with several omissions or mistakes are likely to be admitted. The solution will appear next Thursday and entrants will be individually informed of the result of the elimination within three weeks.

The completed form and puzzle, which must be accompanied by a stamped addressed envelope, should be sent to Collins Dictionaries Times Crossword Championships, Green Farm, Sawley, Ripon, North Yorkshire, HG4 3EQ so that the envelope is postmarked not later than Wednesday, March 5. If you have a preference for either the A or B final, please indicate under Venue and we will do our best to accommodate you.

Name (please print) \_\_\_\_\_

### The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,980



- ACROSS
- Seize forger in such a coat (4-6)
  - Stage whisper to disconcert (4)
  - A measure for the study of deflation in quitting one's country (10)
  - Save, classically, from an agonising fate (4)
  - Ayesha married the brother of young Peggotty's namesake (4)
  - The Woman in White working overseas, perhaps (9)
  - Lived in Half-Moon Street and had a brother in Worthing (3)
  - Artist's production of "The Clouds" (6)
  - Facts reflected in state of Zaire (6)
  - No need to take a bath first when picture-making with this (3-5)
  - Twice's one example of a spirit message (5-4)
  - Russell admits writing under signature for church feature (4)
  - It ran through both temples in Canada (4)
  - 27 Cans of ham have each gone bad, coming from Holland (10)
  - She's back in the City of the Golden Temple (4)
  - 29 Talk to the Lily Maid — she's the key-holder (10)
- DOWN
- The start of Housman's heavenly beacon (4)
  - A David over a string for a mistake's hot-water bottle (7)
  - Jolly giddy this, said Kipling (12)
  - Mother taken poorly holds father up — don't take this literally (8)
  - Epic poet in the middle of Greece (6)
  - Give naughty girl, going topside, a little air (7)
  - Crean teacher comes to Eastern divines by about mid-March (10)
  - Sort of pill that helped produce a born sneerer (12)
  - In which Washington had his share of the whim-whams (10)
  - Tragedian in "The Vortex" wanting a proportionate rise (8)
  - Doctrine in which most of the love is between Frenchmen (7)
  - Italian intensifier, for example, fitted in S African misdeed (7)
  - Left to skulk outside, Milton's horrid king (6)
  - Disheartened like a goose girl (4)
- Solution of Puzzle No 16,979
- CLIPPING: LONDON TIMES FEB 27 1986

## Today's events

**Royal engagements**  
The Prince, accompanied by the Princess of Wales, visits the Fulham Project, The Fulham Training Project, The Fulham Enterprise Centre, 444 Fulham Road, London, 10.45; and later opens the Business Centre of the Watford Enterprise Agency, North Watford Avenue, Colne Way, Watford, 3.15.

Princess Anne attends a meeting of the Council of the Royal Bath and West Southern Counties Society, The Showground, Shepton Mallet, 11.30; and later opens the new premises of the Police in Locksbrook Road, Bath, 3.

**New exhibitions**  
Small paintings by T. Behrens: Gallery 24, 24 Powis Terrace, W11; Tues to Sat 12 to 7 (ends March 13).

Sculpture by Edward Allington and Gareth Fisher: Paintings by Edward Wakeford: Ceramics and Paintings by Lorna Graves: The Igneous Man: paintings by James Paul Kociss: Abbot Hall Art Gallery, Kendal, Cumbria; Mon to Fri 10.30 to 5.30, Sat and Sun 2 to 5 (until April 27).

Zambian Paintings by Gabriel Ellison: Museum of Lakeland Life and Industry, Kendal, Cumbria; Mon to Fri 10.30 to 5.30, Sat and Sun 2 to 5 (ends April 27).

New Vision 56-66: 10 years of New Vision Centre Gallery: Warwick Arts Trust, 33 Warwick Square, SW1; Wed to Sun 10 to 5 (ends March 23).

Recent paintings by Peter Baer: Ben Uri Art Gallery, 21 Dean Street, W1; Mon to Thurs 10 to 5, Fri 10 to 1 (ends March 20).

**Music**  
Concert by Musica Stravagante, The Hexagon, Queens Walk, Reading, 10.

Concert by the Bournemouth Symphony Orchestra, Guildhall, Plymouth, 7.30.

Recital by the Medici String Quartet, Lancaster University, 7.30.

Concert by The Nash Ensemble of London, St. George's, Brandon Hill, Bristol, 1.

Recital by Kate McCann (soprano) and John Wilson (piano), Royal Exchange Theatre, St. Anne's Sq, Manchester, 1.

Concert by the Royal Liverpool Philharmonic Orchestra, St. David's Hall, Cardiff, 7.30.

Recital by Charterhouse School, St. Lawrence Jewry, EC2 1.

Piano recital by Vivien Banfield, St. Olave, Hart St. EC3 1.05.

Recital by Scilla Askew (soprano), St. Mary Le Bow, Cheapside, 1.05.

Recital by Sandra Manning (mezzo-soprano) and William Bowes (piano), St. James's, Garlickhythe, EC4 1.05.

Clarinete recital by No Strings Attached, St. Bartholomew's Great, EC1 1.10.

Recital by Jacqueline Bremar (soprano), St. James's Church, Piccadilly, 1.10.

Concert by the NCOS Symphony Orchestra, Greenwich Borough Hall, Royal Hill, Greenwich, SE10 7.30.

**Talks, lectures**  
Ivory, feathers and lace: Fans of the 18th and 19th century, by Kay Staniland, Museum of London, London Wall, 1.10.

The revival of traditional basketry techniques, by Alastair Heseltine and David Drew, Conference Room, Crafts Council, 12 Waterloo Place, SW1, 1.05.

## Books — paperback

The Literary Editor's selection of interesting books published this week.

**FICTION**  
A Suitable Case for Corruption, by Norman Lewis (Penguin, £2.95). Him with his foot in his mouth, and other stories, by Saul Bellow (Penguin, £2.95).

Painting Water, by Teresa Waugh (Penguin, £2.95). Proof, by Dick Francis (Pan, £2.50).

Reckless, by Hermann Hesse, translated by Ralph Manheim (Tried Grafton, £2.95).

**NON-FICTION**  
Charles Lamb: Selected Prose, edited by Adam Phillips (Penguin Classics, £4.95).

Eddie Shah and the Newspaper Revolution, by David Goodhart and Patrick Wintour (Coronet, £2.95).

Heart of Europe, A Short History of Poland, by Norman Davies (Oxford, £2.95).

Hilary Bell, by A.N. Wilson (Penguin, £4.95).

The limits of Science, by Peter Medawar (Oxford, £3.95).

## The pound

	Bank	Bank
Australia \$	2.21	2.17
Canada \$	2.25	2.18
Denmark kr	12.17	12.17
France F	7.47	7.47
Germany DM	10.63	10.63
Italy Lira	236.00	236.00
Japan Yen	11.65	11.65
Netherlands Gld	3.60	3.60
Norway Kr	10.25	10.25
Portugal Esc	200.48	200.48
Spain Ptas	166.64	166.64
Sweden Kron	10.36	10.36
Switzerland Fr	2.00	2.00
USA \$	1.55	1.55
Yugoslavia Din	200.00	200.00

## Anniversaries

Births: Constantine the Great, Roman emperor 312-37; Naissus (Nis, Yugoslavia), 280?; Henry Watmore, 1706; Adam Sedgwick, zoologist, London, 1813; Ivan Pavlov, physiologist, Leningrad, 1849; Dame Ellen Terry, Coventry, 1847; Rudolf Steiner, founder of anthroposophy, Kraljevic, Austria, 1861.

Deaths: John Evelyn, diarist, Wotton, Surrey, 1706; Adam Sedgwick, zoologist, London, 1913; Ivan Pavlov, physiologist, Leningrad, 1936.

Foundation of the Labour Party, 1900; The Reichstag fire, 1933.

## Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Debate on procedure, Housing (Scotland) Bill, remaining stages.

Lords (3): Gaming (Amendment) Bill, third reading; Sex Discrimination Bill, second reading. Debate on Unesco.

## Snow Reports

	Depth (cm)	U	Piste	Conditions	Off piste	Runs to resort	Weather (Spm)	°C
FRANCE								
Flaine	140	355	good	powder	good	fine	3	
Les Arcs	140	200	good	varied	good	fair	-2	
Megeve	90	180	icy	crust	good	fog	-3	
Sunshine above 1800m	225	415	good	carried	good	fine	-3	
Wonderful skiing								
ITALY								
Selva	70	180	good	fair	good	fine	-12	
SWITZERLAND								
Crans-Mont	125	190	good	powder	good	fine	0	
Gstaad	50	140	good	varied	good	fine	-4	
Snow conditions remain good	90	180	good	varied	good	fine	-6	
Sunshine, a few warm patches	70	260	good	varied	good	fine	2	
Higher runs excellent	50	115	good	varied	fair	fine	-5	
Zermatt	100	210	good	varied	good	fine	-8	

In the above reports, supplied by representatives of the Ski Club of Great Britain, L refers to lower slopes and U to upper, and art to artificial.

## Weather forecast

Pressure is high over Scotland with a strong E flow over S Britain.

### 6 am to midnight

London, Midlands, Wales, NW, central N England: Mostly dry, sunny periods; wind E fresh or strong; max temp 10C (52F).

SE, central S, SW England: Sunny intervals, becoming rather cloudy at times; scattered light snow showers; wind E strong locally; max temp 10C (52F).

East Angles, E England: Bright or sunny intervals; scattered snow showers; wind E fresh or strong; max temp 10C (52F).

Channel Islands: Mostly cloudy, sun at times with drifting wind E strong or gale; max 10C (52F).

Lake District, Lake of Man, NE England, Borders, Aberdeen, SW Scotland, Central Highlands, Moray Firth, Western Isles: Sunny periods, a few light snow showers; wind variable mostly light; max temp 2C (36F).

NE, NW Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Sunny periods, scattered sleet or snow showers; wind variable; max temp 2C (36F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Saturday: Little overall change, but chances of sleet or snow in extreme S.

### Lighting-up time

London 6.07 pm to 6.19 am  
Polestar 6.11 pm to 6.23 am  
Edinburgh 6.12 pm to 6.36 am  
Penzance 6.26 pm to 6.36 am

### Yesterday

	Temp	Wind	Cloud	Rain
London	11.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Birmingham	10.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Manchester	9.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Cardiff	8.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Belfast	7.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Edinburgh	6.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Glasgow	5.0	1.0	0.0	0.0

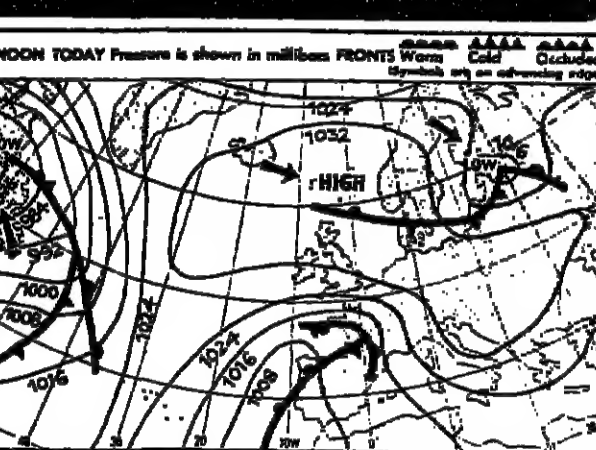
### Portfolios

Partners — how to pay  
Monday-Saturday record your daily portfolio. Add these together to determine your weekly portfolio total. If your total matches the published weekly total, you have won a share of the prize money. The prize is £10,000, and must claim your prize at the office below.

Telephone The Times Portfolio Club on 0254-33771 between 10am and 6pm, or on 0254-33772 between 6pm and 10pm. The Times Portfolio Club is a not-for-profit company. The prize money is £10,000, and must claim your prize at the office below.

You must have your card with you when you telephone. It is important that you must have your card and card number with you when you telephone. It is important that you must have your card and card number with you when you telephone.

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High Tides	
TODAY	PM
London Bridge	3.32
London Bridge	3.32
London Bridge	3.32
London Bridge	3.32
London Bridge	3.32
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London Bridge	3.32
London Bridge	3.32

Around Britain	
Sun	Mon
London	3.32
London	3.32
London	3.32
London	3.32
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London	3.32
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London	3.32
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London	3.32

Abroad	
Mon	Tue
London	3.32
London	3.32
London	3.32
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London	3.32
London	3.32
London	3.32
London	3.32
London	3.32
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